The New-York Times.

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JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER

Return of General Grant to Washington.

His Notice of the Illegality of the Sherman Truce.

Hostilities to Recommence in Forty-eight Hours.

Johnston Asks for Another Armistice and is Refused.

Interview Between Generals Sherman and Johnston.

The Rebel General Consents to Surrender on Lee's Terms.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29.

Gen. GRANT arrived here, to-day, direct from SHERMAN's headquarters. From one who was present when Gen. GRANT arrived there, we learn that the latter immediately on his arrival, sent a message to JOHNSTON that the Sherman-Johnston agreement had been disapproved, and that hostilities would recommence within forty-eight hours from the time the messenger passed within the rebel picket line. On the same day SHERMAN made a demand upon JOHNSTON to surrender. JOHNSTON requested a further armistice, and an interview, which was appointed for noon of the 26th. Gen. SHERMAN was at the appointed rendezvous at the time named, and JOHNSTON arrived in about an hour after, he having been detained by some accident. After a short conference, it was agreed that JOHNSTON should surrender on terms substantially the same as those agreed upon by Gen. LEE, when he surrendered to Gen. GRANT. From the best information at that time obtainable, Gen. JOHNSTON's command embraced nearly thirty thousand troops.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 28.

The steamer *Varuna*, arrived here this morning from Morehead City, N. C., with important despatches from Gen. GRANT, announcing the surrender of Gen. JOHNSTON's army, upon the same terms that were accorded to Gen. LEE. The exact nature of the dispatches was unknown there, but as they were immediately telegraphed to Washington, D. C., the public have by this time become aware of their intense importance.

The arrival and presence of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, a Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters, must indeed have had a salutary effect on the minds of Gen. JOHNSON and the decamping rebel authorities, who at the latest accounts were in the midst of their army.

From statements made recently of the numbers of Gen. JOHNSTON's army, it is presumed that in surrendering he gives up to Gen. GRANT even a more efficient and larger army than was surrendered by Gen. LEE. With the surrender of JOHNSTON the last formidable fragment of the rebel armies is extinct, and truly, indeed, the last days of the rebellion are rapidly approaching.

Very little hope is entertained of the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, his Cabinet and immediate followers, saying nothing of the $3,000,000 of Ribhmond gold. His escort of 2,000 cavalry, he must indeed present a sad comparison and commentory, and on the past and future of the Confederacy, as he travels through the Southern country, on every side working with the indilible traces of the prescence of Union soldiery. Such is indeed the fitting end of the four years war, and resistance to the author of our government, and the sad lesson it has taught, by the misery and woe it has produced, will be, for the coming generation, one fraught with the greatest importance, and which will serve to bind even firmer than ever each State to State, and render imperishable forever the grand national foundation of the Republic.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Col. ROBERTS, commander of the Fortress, fired a heavy salute in honor of the surrender.

The steamer *Fairbanks* arrived here this morning from Newbern, N. C., with some five hundred soldiers and about fifty officers. On the 27th instant, on the captain of the steamer having discovered Lieut. LYMAN BAILY, belonging to the Fifteenth Ohio Battery, and he was not found when the steamer was searched, in reaching this port, it is presumed he fell overboard and was drowned.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Surrender of Nine Hundred Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 29.

Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap yesterday, and were paroled.

THE SULTANA DISASTER.

Fifteen Hundred Lives Lost.

CAIRO, Friday, April 98.

Seven hundred and eighty-six of those on board the ill-fated *Sultana* have been found alive. The lost is now estimated at fifteen hundred.

The Memphis hospitals are full of wounded from the *Sultana*, many being badly scalded and burned.

The investigation ordered by Gen. WASHBURNE is proceeding.

Deaths in U. S. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., During Week Ending April 22.

H L Truesdale, F, 4th Massachusetts Cav.	Nathaniel B Crum, C, 54th Pennsylvania.
W H Scism, F, 89th N Y.	Orris Fisher, K, 1st NH Cav.
Peter Nelson, H, 100th N Y.	Lewis Lee, 8th U S.
Walter Prewitt, F, 43d U S.	Willis Brown, D, 43d U S.
Geo E Cleveland, F, 5th N Y Heavy Art.	Mark Burton, F, 115th U S.
Bill Williams, unknown.	W Randolph, G, 144th U S.
Alfred Heaton, H, 20th New-York Cav.	W Dullen, D, 67th Ohio.
Albert P Whiting, H, 117th U S.	Abraham Austin, C, 9th Vt.
Thomas Shearn, A, 15th W Virginia.	J P Neal, G, 14th S C.
James Lyons, F, 11th W Va.	W H Robinson, C, 127th US.
Singleton Borya, B, 41st U S.	W H Linsey, C, 23d U S.
Charles Henderson, C, 158th New-York.	J E Richmond, G, 15th Ct.
John McCanna, C, 118th N York.	N Miller, C, 116th U S
Henry Permill, E, 19th U S.	F K Fayes, A, 17th Mass.
William Bradford, F, 117th U S.	Isaac Smith, B, 22d U S.
James H. Thomas, E, 22d U S.	Granville Lewis, A, 115th U S.
Moses Mattis, H, 50th Pa.	Jacob Furman, F, 29th U S.
David H Knight, F, 8th Me.	Corp. Edwin Vanwort, E, 3d Michigan.
Wm H Mobberly, C, 117th Ohio.	Sergt Isaac Carr, F, 10th W Virginia.
Wm Moore, D, 16th Ky.	Jackson Stivers, K, 107th U S.
Wm Flyn, G, 5th Wis.	Charles Blansfield, H, 5th Maryland.
Jerome S Johnston, F, 148th New-York.	Willis Turner, I, 117th U S.
	Danl A Hess, C, 56th Pa.
	M F Pocket, H, 35th N C.
	J W Jones, D, 48th Miss.
	Leander M Clarke, I, 67th Ohio

44, the greatest number of any week since last Fall.

A. S. B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey from New-Orleans.

The News of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination.

PAINFUL EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Interesting Items from Mobile.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fung Shuey*, from New-Orleans, April 22, we are informed that the news of the assassination of the President, created great consternation among the people. Business was entirely suspended and freights very dull. There was plenty of tonnage in port. City very healthy.

FROM MOBILE.

MILITARY MATTERS.

ORDER BY GEN. CANBY.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, Ala., April 15, 1865.

I. Under the authority of paragraph 5, of the Executive Order of Sept. 24, 1864, and the instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, all trade, in and about the armies, columns, or detachments, within the enemy's lines, or in the theatre of active military operations, except such as may be necessary to supply the wants of the troops, is prohibited; and no commercial or other intercourse, except such as is purely military in its character, will be allowed under any pretense.

II. The introduction of products of insurrectionary districts, from points in rear of the operating armies, and the passage of supplies to the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants, may be permitted by commanders of districts, under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent this trade from being used to support the troops of the enemy. This trade will be conducted in conformity with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

III. The benefits of trade are contingent, not only upon the disposition of the inhabitants to submit themselves to the authority of the United States, but upon their ability to maintain order in their own communities, and these benefits will be given or withheld as this disposition may be manifested. If in any district or community, bordering upon the lines of military occupation, where there is no organized force of the enemy, the inhabitants, by association or organization, will submit themselves to the authority of the United States, suppress guerrilla parties and maintain order, they will be placed on the same footing, with regard to the sale of their products and the purchase of family supplies, as are the inhabitants of districts within the lines of occupation, under General Orders No. 13, of Feb. 1, 1865. But if they countenance, encourage, or harbor guerrillas, or other evil-doers, all communications will be interdicted, and the troops sent to repress such disorders will be maintained at the expense of the inhabitants.

IV. For the information of deserters from the rebel armies and other persons, who are deterred from entering our lines by the apprehension that they will be forced into the service of the United States, it is ordained:

1. Neither deserters, nor resigned or discharged officers or soldiers, will be conscripted into the army, or impressed into the military service.
2. If their services are needed they will receive remunerative employment in some of the departments of the army; or, if not needed in the army, will be aided in securing other employment.
3. If their homes are at safe points within our lines, they will be permitted to return to them. If within the enemy's lines, where they would be exposed to the danger of apprehension, and do not desire employment, they will be furnished with transportation to Cairo, or some other point within the loyal States.
4. Their horses and arms, if serviceable and adapted to our uses, will be purchased at fair prices by our Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments.
5. Deserters and other refugees, arriving at any military post, will be sent to the headquarters of the district, where, after examination, the oath of allegiance will be administered, and the proper disposition made of them. They will be employed, preferably, at military posts where there is no danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy, and not in the field, unless they desire it. Local Provost-Marshals will not be authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, but will send the parties forward for the action of the District Commanders.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

Official: C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col., Ass't Adj't General.

THE POST-OFFICE.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, MOBILE, Ala., April 17, 1865.

Mr. JOHN M. G. PARKER is hereby authorized to take possession of that part of the Mobile Custom-house which is destined for Post-office purposes, and to establish there, at once, an office according to such rules, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed by the Postmaster-General and the military authorities.

Mr. PARKER will act as Postmaster until further orders, and will furnish these headquarters with a list of all employes whose services he may now or hereafter require. By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

Official:

ALFRED FREDBERG, Captain, A. A. A. G.

STAFF OF MAJ.-GEN. CANBY.

The following-named gentlemen are announced as on the staff of Maj.-Gen. CANBY, commanding the Army and Division of West Mississippi:

In the field—Maj.-Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, Chief of Staff; Brig.-Gen. George L. Andrews, Provost-Marshal General; Brig.-Gen. James Totten, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson, Assistant Inspector General; Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. C. B. Hinsdill, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon E. H. Abadie, Chief Medical Officer; Maj. De Witt Clinton, Judge Advocate; Maj. H. R. Putnam, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. M. D. McAlester, Chief Engineer; Capt. S. M. Eaton, Chief Signal Officer; Capt. John F. S. Gray, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Alfred Fredberg, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. James G. Patton, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Capt. Geo. S. Melville, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. C. T. Barrett, Aide-de-Camp; Assistant Surgeon W. R. Waters, Staff Surgeon; First. Lieut. Geo. W. Lyon, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; First. Lieut. Henry Ayres, Adjutant, Signal Corps.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER.

From the Mobile News, April 13.

The formal and unconditional surrender of the City of Mobile to Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER, commanding the United States land forces, and Admiral THATCHER, of the United States Navy, transpired yesterday afternoon. The terms and condition of surrender will be found in the correspondence which passed between the above commanding officers and Mayor SLOUGH, in another column, and will explain itself. The duty of every citizen is plain, and it is to be hoped that each and every one will use his and her best endeavors to maintain order and quiet, and to preserve the peace of the city, and thereby prevent a recurrence of the confusion and disgraceful proceedings of yesterday, and escape the punishment which will most assuredly follow. The General commanding is a man in whom the citizens of Mobile can place entire confidence that their rights, as such, will not be interfered with; while, at the same time he will require respect and implicit obedience in all orders issued by him, and which may seem necessary for the public good and general welfare. The city has been unconditionally surrendered, and it now behooves all to respect and aid in sustaining the laws of the land, and of the government under which they formerly lived and once loved, and which is the "best the sun ever shone upon." By reading the orders issued for the maintenance of that government, and the welfare of the people of this city, who are now again under its laws and its flag, the path of duty will become plain, and the way clear. Let all endeavor to submit cheerfully and as becomes good citizens, and thereby command respect for themselves, and deserve credit for the city.

In the evacuation of the city, we learn that very little property, comparatively speaking, was destroyed. The "provender" in the Confederate Commissary Department was given over to the city authorities for the benefit of the poor and needy. In the attempt to distribute them, a scene occurred that beggars description, and through feelings of charity we decline entering into the particulars. A volunteer guard of citizens succeeded in checking a great deal of lawlessness, and kept down the mob until the United States Provost-Guard were stationed, when order was restored.

Many horses and mules were impressed and carried off for the Confederate artillery service and other purposes.

We believe that all Confederate cotton was burned. A good many bales belonging to individuals, we learn, was left untouched.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL U. S. FORCES, MOBILE, Ala., April 12, 1865.

Mayor Slough, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR: Your city is menaced by a large land and naval force. We deem it proper to demand its immediate and unconditional surrender.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

Act'g Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, April 12, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at the hands of Lieut.-Col. R. G. LAUGHLIN, Staff of Maj.-Gen. GRANGER, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, and Lieut.-Commander S. R. FRANKLIN, United States Navy, Staff of Admiral THATCHER, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of this city.

The city has been evacuated by the military authorities, and its municipal authority is now under my control. Your demand has been granted, and I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, all the safeguards which you can throw around our people will be secured to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. SLOUGH,

Mayor of the City of Mobile.

THE OBSEQUIES.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL CORTEGE IN OHIO.

From Cleveland to the Capital of the State—Imposing Demonstrations by the People.

CLEVELAND, Friday night.

The heavy rain which commenced before noon to-day continues, and we leave this beautiful and hospitable city with the remains which have been so touchingly and generally honored. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, crowds have assembled at the railroad station to take their last look at the coffin containing all that is mortal of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We pass in succession Columbia, Gafton, Wilmington, Greenwich, Crestline and other stations. Shrouded national flags and badges of mourning are seen at each. The rain storm continues, but this has not prevented the assembling of groups on the way. Many of them bear lanterns in their hands in order that the funeral train may be plainly seen.

COUDINGHAM, Saturday, April 29—5:20 A. M.

Here is the largest gathering we have seen since we left Cleveland. The depot building is handsomely draped with mourning flags, and over the doorway is a long white cotton sign, with large black letters: "He sleeps in the blessings of the poor whose fetters God commissioned him to break." Guns are fired and bells tolled.

EDEN—6 A. M.

The rain has ceased, and there is a promise of a clear day. We pass by several small hamlets where spectators are assembled.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—7 o'clock.

We are nearing Columbus, the capital of Ohio, and the third State capital we have visited since our departure from Washington on our melancholy errand. We have on board Gov. BROUGH and Staff Maj.-Gen. HOOKER and Staff, United States Senator JOHN SHERMAN and Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY—the last-named being the Chairman of the Columbus Escort Committee, who joined the funeral party at Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—7:30 o'clock.

We are now at the Columbus Railroad depot. Crowds of spectators are in the immediate locality.

The Committee of Arrangements begin at once to carry out the programme and place the funeral party in carriages.

The military officers are executing the orders for the procession, and much activity is everywhere exhibited by others in the same connection.

Soon the solemn strains of a brass band are heard and we see the general military officers, in open lines, with heads uncovered, and before them the coffin is slowly carried to the hearse, which is neatly festooned with black cloth, trimmed with silver fringe and the roof adorned with black plumes.

The coffin is elevated so that everyone may see it plainly from any position. The flowers contributed in other cities lie upon the lid of the coffin.

The procession is formed, the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry acting as the military escort. Then follow the officiating clergy, pall bearers and others on each side the hearse. The Veteran Reserve Corps are the guards of honor. The escort accompanying the remains from Washington are in open carriages three abreast. They are followed by Maj.-Gen. HOOKER and Brevet Gen. W. P. RICHARDSON, each with his staff, and all mounted; also the Provost-Marshal General, Col. WILCOX and staff, Brig.-Gen. WAGONER, Gen. SWAIN and staff, all in open carriages.

The remainder of the large procession is composed in part of officers of the army and soldiers at this post, Gov. BROUGH and suite, the Committee of Arrangements and the Chief Marshal and his special aids, heads of departments of State of Ohio, the Mayors of Cincinnati and Columbus and the City Councils, the Judges of the Federal and the State Courts, the orders of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and various other organizations, including the Fenian Brotherhood, the Colored Masons, and the Colored Benevolent Association, are represented in the procession.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, April 29.

The rotunda of the capitol was draped in mourning. The coffin was approached by five steps. It rested on a mound of moss, in which were dotted the choicest flowers. At the head of the coffin rested a large floral wreath, while directly behind the latter were flowers in glass and china vessels, contributed by ladies. At the corners of the platform, on the floor, were large vases filled with flowers. The walls were adorned with a naval picture, representing a scene in the life of Commodore PERRY, and with various banners which had been carried by Ohio troops during the war, torn and riddled by bullets in many a deadly conflict. No confusion whatever was occasioned in entering and retiring from the capitol, owing to the admirable arrangements; and for about seven hours there was a constant line of spectators passing before the remains. Bands of music played during the afternoon, on the terraces of the capitol, most solemn dirges, and guns continued to be fired at intervals during the day. Maj.-Gen. H. WILSON, who had charge of the escort from Washington, will accompany the remains as far as Indianapolis. The escort proper were entertained by the State of Ohio, and the remainder of the party by the municipal authorities at the Neil House, the attentions and hospitality everywhere being of a liberal character.

The remains were at last removed to the depot, and at a few minutes after 8 P. M. were on the way to Indianapolis, which city we shall reach to-morrow morning.

In the afternoon a large meeting was held on the East Terrace. A dirge was played by the Camp Thomas Band. A prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. GOODWIN. Then followed a hymn from a full choir of male voices.

Hon. JOB. E. STEVENSON then delivered a lengthy address, which is as follows;

"Ohio mourns, America mourns, the civilized world will mourn the cruel death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the brave, the wise, the good—bravest, wisest, best of men. History alone can measure and weigh his worth. But we alone, in parting from his mortal remains, may indulge the fullness of our hearts in a few broken words of his life and his death and his fame—his noble life, and martyr's death, and matchless fame. A Western farmer's son, self-made. In manhood he won by sterling qualities of head and heart the public confidence, and was entrusted with the people's power. Growing up with his State, he became a leader and finally President of the United States. He disbelieved the threats of traitors, and sought to serve his term in peace. Clouds of civil war darkened the land. The President prayed for peace long and hoped the war would not come. Only when the storm became furious, and during the four years it raged he was tried as man was never tried before. Oh! with what a load of toil and care has he come with steady step through the valley and shadow of defeat, over the bright mountain of victory, up to the sun-light plain of peace. Tried by dire disaster at Bull Run, where volunteers patriots met traitors at Fredericksburgh, where courage contended with nature at Chancellorsville, by that desperate venture in the dismal swamps of the Chickahominy, where a brave army was buried in vain, by the chronic siege of Charleston, the mockery at Richmond, and the dangers at Washington; through all these trials the President stood firm, trusting in God and the people, while the people trusted in God and in him.

There were never braver men than the Union soldiers in Grecian phalanx or Roman legion, none braver even bent the Saxon bow or bore the barbarian battle-ax, or set the lance in rest; none braver ever followed the crescent or the cross, or fought with NAPOLEON, or WELLINGTON, or WASHINGTON, yet the Commander-in-Chief of the Union army and navy was worthy of the men, filling for four years the foremost and most perilous post unfalteringly. Tried by good fortune, he saw the soldiers of the West recover the great valley, and bring back to the Union the father of waters, and all his beautiful children. He saw the legions of LEE hurled from the heights of Gettysburgh. He saw the flag of the free rise on Lookout Mountain, and speed from the river to the sea, and rest over Sumter. He saw the Star Spangled Banner, brightened by the blaze of battle flying over Richmond. He saw LEE surrender. Yet he remained wise and modest, giving all the glory to God and our army and navy. Tried by civil affairs, which would have taxed the powers and tested the virtues of JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, and WASHINGTON, he administered them so well that after four years no man was found to fill his place. He was reelected, and the harvest of success came in so grandly that he might have said, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace." He was free from all weaknesses and vanity. He exhibited in due proportion and harmonious action those cardinal virtues—the trinity of true greatness—courage, wisdom and goodness; goodness to love the right, wisdom to know the right, and courage to do the right. Tried by these tests and by the touchstone of success, he was the greatest of living men. He stood on the summit, his brow bathed in the beams of the rising sun of peace, singing in his heart the angelic song of "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, goodwill to man." With charity for all, he had forgiven the people of the South, and might have forgotten their leaders, covering with the broad mantle of his charity their multitude of sins. But he is slain, slain by slavery; that fiend incarnate did the deed. Beaten in battle, the leaders sought to save slavery by assassination. Their madness has proved their destruction. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the personification of mercy. ANDREW JOHNSON is the personification of justice. They have murdered Mercy, and Justice rules alone, and the people with one voice pray to heaven that justice may be done. The mere momentum of our victorious armies will crush every rebel in arms, and then may our eyes behold the majesty of the law. They have appealed to the sword. If they were to be tried by the law, their crimes against humanity would doom them to death. The blood of thousands of murdered prisoners cries to Heaven against them—the shades of sixty-two thousand starved soldiers rise up in judgment against them—the body of the murdered President condemns them. Some deprecate vengeance. There is no room for vengeance here. Long before Justice can have her perfect work, the material will be exhausted and the record closed. Some wonder why the South killed her best friend. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the true friend of the people of the South, for he was their friend, as Jesus is the friend of sinners, ready to save when they repent. He was not the friend of the rebellion or of slavery; he was their strongest foe, and therefore they slew him; but in his death they die. The people have judged him and them, and they stand convicted. Let them feel remorse and dismay, while the cause for which the President perished, sanctified by his blood, grows stronger and brighter. These are some of the consequences of the death of Mr. LINCOLN. Ours is in the grief; theirs is the loss, and his is the gain. He died for liberty and union, and now he wears the martyr's glorious crown. He is ou crowned President, which the Union survives. While the love of liberty warms the human heart, ABRAHAM LINCOLN will hold high rank among the immortal dead. The South needs no aid from rebel hands to help the Union. The Union needs no instruction. It was made by man; it was created by God. If it has wounds in the members of its body, they will heal and leave no scar. There is no need of the opiate of compromise. Let there be no compromise with treason. Let us beware of the syren of concession, which has so lately betrayed our strong man. We cannot afford to sacrifice one jot or tittle of principle for conciliation. We had better bear all the ills of war than fly to the corruption of an unprincipled peace, but no conciliation is possible. Let the prodigals feed on the husks till they come and ask to be received in their father's house—not as the equals to their faithful brethren, but on a level with their former servants. Then we can consider their petition and discuss the question, not of the reconstruction of the Union, but of the formation of free States from the national domain, until they let the sword which reclaimed their territory rule it, tempered by national law. Some cry conciliation, and say there can be no true peace by conquest. On the contrary, there is no enducing peace, but the peace that is conquered. The peace of France is a conquered peace; the peace of England is a conquered peace; the peace of our fathers is a conquered peace; the peace of the world is a conquered peace, and, thanks be to God, our peace is to be a conquered peace, and therefore a lasting peace. For a hundred years shall the people enjoy liberty and union. In peace and security the nation shall revive. By the hand of free labor, prosperity shall fill and overflow the land, roll along the railways, thrill the electric wires, pulsate on the rivers, blossom on the lakes and whiten the seas, and the imperial republic—the best and strongest government on earth—will be a monument of the glory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, while over and above all shall rise and swell the great dome of his fame.

The orator was several times interrupted by applause. The choir then sung BRYANT's funeral ode, for the burial of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, when the benediction was pronounced, and an air played by the band.

Major-Gen. HOOKER having been enthusiastically called for, spoke as follows:

My friends, I thank you very much for the compliment you pay me, but if I do not respond to it by any remarks, I wish you to ascribe it to the inappropriateness of the occasion. [Cries of good.] Your call was perhaps dictated as much by curiosity as by a desire to hear me speak. That I will grant you, and beyond that, you must excuse me. [Long continued applause.]

The concourse of people then departed.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL

Governor's Veto.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., April 28, 1865.

To the Senate:

I return, herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 385, entitled "An act relating to the New-York Central Railroad."

When the law to consolidate the several railroads connecting the cities of Albany and Buffalo was projected, it was urged because it would largely facilitate the transit of passengers and freight between the West and the commercial metropolis. The argument in favor of the measure was confined almost exclusively to the supposed advantages which would accrue to the public and to the people of the State from the reduced cost necessarily resulting from unity of management.

An examination of the various acts shows that the Legislation of the State of New-York has been greatly influenced by the considerations which were urged in favor of the act of consolidation.

The charters of some of the roads first authorized, contained provisions which restrained them from carrying freight of any kind. The alleged necessity of protecting the State revenue, by preventing competition with the Erie canal, was the published justification of these restrictions.

A few years of experience, however, clearly demonstrated the error of this position. It became to be understood that a decree of the revenues of the State canals might be the less of two evils, and that enhanced values of real estate could be more safely relied upon as a resource from which the expenses of the government should be derived, than the uncertain and limited receipts resulting from the imposition of tolls upon commercial articles in transit between the consumer and the producer.

In accordance with the teachings of experience, and in response to the demands of the people, the Legislature has, from time to time, removed the restrictions which virtually gave the Erie Canal a monopoly of the business of transmitting merchandise and produce. By the provisions of chapter 335, of the Laws of 1844, the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was authorized to transport "goods, chattels and other property that may be offered for transportation, *during the suspension of canal navigation only*," and "shall pay to commissioners of the canal fund the same tolls per mile, on all the goods, chattels and other property so transmitted, as would have been paid on them had they been transported on the Erie Canal." The same act which thus removed the prohibition to carry freight, provided that the railroads West from the terminus of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad should have the privilege of carrying local freight, without being subjected to the payment of tolls. By the provisions of chapter 270, Laws of 1847, the "Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company are authorized to take and transport upon their railway all goods, chattels and other property that may be offered for transportation," and by the same act, the same privileges were given to the connecting roads—thus yielding the right to carry freight throughout the entire year upon the condition that such freight should pay to the State the same tolls to which they would have been subjected had they been transported on the canal.

By the provisions of chapter 497 of the laws of 1851, the Legislature provided that "It shall not be necessary for any railroad company in this State to pay any sums of money into the treasury of this State, on account of the transportation of property on any railroad on and after the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one," thus finally removing all restrictions upon internal commerce, and in obedience to the demands of trade permitted this withdrawal from the revenues of the canals, that the people might enjoy the benefits of cheap intercommunication. The process by which this result was attained was gradual, but sure, and shows plainly that those who, from time to time, gave these measures their official sanction, were actuated by a sincere and enlightened determination to secure to the people all the advantages possible to be derived from cheap and rapid transit.

The Legislature of 1853, following the established precedents, and apparently prompted by the same motives which had marked the actions of their predecessors removed the obstacle which stood in the way of a full realization of the benefits to be derived from the policy previously declared. By consolidating the several corporations it secured the advantage of centralized direction. In consideration of this final and advantageous concession, the Legislature of 1853 only exacted that "when two or more of the railroad companies named in this act are so consolidated, said consolidated company shall carry *way* passengers on their road at a rate not to exceed two cents per mile." In making this restriction the Legislature adhered to the policy of the State as previously expressed, and secured the same by positive enactment—while it removes every form of restriction which could enhance the cost of transportation, it protected the rights of the public, by limiting the prices which should be exacted.

By the provisions of the act herewith returned, it is sought to reverse the legislation of 1853; to change the policy which seems to have been developed by previous legislation, and to impose a higher rate of fare upon the people, who may find it necessary to pass over this line of the Central Company.

The reason given to the public for this proposed increase of cost, is the alleged inadequateness of the compensation, which by implication asserts, that the revenues of the company do not afford a just and fair return for the capital invested. After a careful examination of the history of this company, I do not find anything to warrant this statement. The official returns made from year to year to the State authorities, under the requirements of the general railroad act, show that the income on the nominal capital invested is larger than the interest paid by the National or State governments, and also larger than the interest permitted to be paid for the use of money by the laws of this State. I have reason to believe that the nominal capital and indebtedness is in excess of the cost of the property owned by the company, so that the dividends earned on the real capital invested have been more than those declared by any corporation of a like character in this State.

This admitted prosperity is sought to be qualified by two declarations:

1. That the profits thus earned are accumulated from the charges imposed on freight while passengers are carried at a loss.
2. That the apparent success of previous years does not exhibit the previous condition of the road, because its previous operations were carried on during a period when most, if not all, the articles consumed by the company could be obtained at a cost much less than the prices now paid.

In connection with the first of these declarations, it is intimated that if the State shall refuse to accede to the proposition to impose a higher rate of fare on way passengers, the alleged loss sustained on that class of traffic must be made good by additional imposition upon freight.

Admitting the propriety of making each class of business respectively remunerative, what guarantee is given that increased charges on freight will not be enforced as well as if this bill shall become a law, as if it shall fail; There is no provision in this bill to protect forwarders of freight from additional burdens even though passengers may be made to bear a greater proportion of the cost of operating the road. The practice which now prevails to such an extent of neglecting the demands of way trafic until it is compelled to employ intermediate agents in the form of express companies, at greatly increased prices, admonishes us to be watchful that no more discretion is given to any corporation than is demanded by justice and a settled purpose to afford to such enterprises a generous and satisfactory return for the capital invested and the risk incurred. I cannot concur in the further suggestion advanced in justification of this bill. It may be true that the finances of the company have been depressed through causes resulting from the disturbed condition of the country. An examination, however, of the last annual report of the company, for the fiscal year closing on the 30th day of September, 1864, shows its operations to have been quite successful. In addition to a dividend of nine per cent., free of government tax, it had on account of its funded debt and sinking funds, and including its cash balance, over half a million of dollars. It had also largely increased the quantity of its rolling stock, and had sustained no alleged loss through deteriorations of any kind, so that the stockholders, in addition to the cash dividends paid them, had a very considerable increase in the permanent value of their property.

But admitting that for a few months the company has not accumulated so rapidly as in years past, because of the enhanced value of labor and the cost of materials, should we, for that reason, impose a higher fare, and so change the wise and judicious policy of the State? I think not. Since the outbreak of the rebellion, all branches of industry, all investments of capital, have been subjected to the same or greater vicissitudes. Labor has been less rewarded, while the cost of the necessaries of life have been largely increased. Capital invested in bond and mortgage has not paid much more than an average of six per cent. interest, although liable to taxation by town, municipal, county, state and national authorities, and it is probably within bounds to say that not more than four per cent. net income has been raised by capital thus invested during the past four years. Examples of a like character might be drawn from almost every use of capital.

Should the enhanced prices complained of continue to prevail, and the managers be thereby forced to forego the declaration of a dividend, the stockholders would not then be called to indorse a burden more oppressive than has been sustained by many corporations which have not had relief extended to them by legislative enactments. But it is improbable that such enhanced value should long prevail. The rebellion has been substantially crushed. Order is being rapidly restored, and in a short time the country will be again blessed with peace. With its return it is safe to assume that there will be an increase in the number of laborers, and a decrease in the cost of material. The West will continue to be the great producing country of the world. Immigration will continue to people its hills and valleys. Our commerce will again cover every sea. A large proportion of this commerce, and the thousands that will come from Europe, must or will pass over this great central route, and this corporation more than any other must share in the prosperity to which our country is destined. Let us patiently await the fulfillment of that destiny, in the confident trust that in a short time the prosperity of the company will be secured without further burdens upon the traveling public. If experience shall not prove the embarrassments under which it is said to labor to be but of a temporary character, and if the proposed reforms in its future management shall not secure to the capital an ample recompense, I shall then be most willing to coöperate with the Legislature in affording such relief as may be wise and necessary.

R. E. FENTON.

The Pirate Stonewall.

Information has been received by the Navy Department that the rebel iron-clad *Stonewall* left Teneriffe on the 2d instant for the West Indies, and she is supposed by this time to be in that locality.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONROE-STREET.—Messrs. BATTISON, STRINGHAM & BISHOP's Union Mahogany steam saw-mill and lumber-yard, at Nos. 287, 289 and 291 Monroe-street, and Mr. J. J. POST's large, four-story brick building, in the rear of Nos. 342 and 344 Madison-street, occupied by Mr. CHARLES GLOSE, cabinet-maker, and Mr. C. W. HOUGHTON, veneer cutter, were consumed last evening, and the tenement-house Nos. 283 and 285 Monroe-street, was seriously damaged by fire and water. Thirteen families were turned into the street, but their effects were mainly saved, with little damage by water. The fire at one time threatened to envelope the entire block, which consists of frame buildings, but was, happily, confined to the structures above-mentioned. Mr. GLOSE loses $3,000 on stock and machinery, and is insured for $1,000 on his machinery; Mr. HOUGHTON's loss is $5,000, and his insurance $2,000, in the People's office; Mr. POST's loss is $6,000, and Messrs. BATTISON, STRINGHAM & BISHOP's $20,000. The latter are not insured. The origin of the fire does not appear.

TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY.—This valuable annual is now in process of compilation, under the experienced supervision of Mr. H. WILSON, and as its accuracy depends greatly upon the facilities afforded to the canvassers, it becomes the duty of citizens, when called upon, to furnish the necessary information promptly and clearly. The Directory is a work in which we all are more or less interested, and we should aid in rendering it as perfect and reliable as possible.

A NEW REBEL RAM.

The Rebel Ram Webb Runs Out of the Red River.

She Passes Our Gunboats and Ironclads and Descends the Mississippi.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE SARATOGA.

She Moves at the Rate of Twenty-five Miles an Hour.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 29.

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 25th inst., has a dispatch dated off the mouth of the Red River on the 23d, giving the following important intelligence.

At 9 o'clock this evening the famous rebel ram *Webb*, ran out of the Red River, passing all our gunboats and iron-clads here, and descended the Mississippi with lightning speed.

When first discovered she had no light, emitted no smoke, and looked like a huge mass moving on the water.

She was fired on from the *Manhattan*, when she immediately showed signs of life and shot past the *Manhattan*, who signalled to the fleet.

The *Lafayette* then started in pursuit of her.

The officers of the *Manhattan* estimate the speed of the *Webb* at twenty-five miles an hour when passing them.

The steamer *Saratoga*, from New-Orleans, met the *Webb* at Tunica Bend at 9:45 o'clock. She then attempted to run down the *Saratoga*, but was unsuccessful.

It is believed that the *Webb* intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi, and probably make an attempt to escape to the gulf.

Some assert that it is very likely that JEFF. DAVIS is on board of her, endeavoring to make his escape to Havana or some other foreign port.

If nothing happens to her the *Webb* can reach New-Orleans by day-light to-morrow, and the mouth of Mississippi by noon.

Gen. WASHBURNE's order declaring that after the 25th of April all Confederate soldiers within his district shall be regarded as felons and not as prisoners of war, is having a salutary effect. Great numbers have surrendered.

CAIRO, Friday, April 28.

The steamer *Dolphin* reports meeting the rebel ram *Webb* fifty miles above New-Orleans, at 6:30 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th instant. She was then going along without doing any damage to boats of any kind.

The telegraph wires leading to New-Orleans had been cut.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29—11:15 P. M.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The authorities are engaged in a most thorough investigation of the assassination plot, sending out in all directions in this vicinity, competent officers, with short-hand reporters, to take testimony, so that in the end we shall have a full and complete history of all that has transpired since the flight of the assassin BOOTH and his accomplice, HARROLD. As the investigation progresses, additional arrests are made, the whole number of these now reaching nearly two hundred, principally taken from the adjacent counties in Maryland. How far this plot has extended, or whether it was a regularly organized affair, having the sanction of the rebel leaders, or only an independent undertaking on the part of BOOTH and his half dozen or dozen confederates, we have no definite evidence, since the results of the examination of witnesses is kept a profound secret among those who are engaged in conducting the investigations.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29.

DECREASING ARMY EXPENSES.

The following important order has been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.—For reducing the expenses of the military establishment:

Ordered, First—That the chiefs of the respective bureaus of this department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

Second—That the Quartermaster-General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged, except that required for the necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation, will be stopped; also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

Third—That the Commissary-General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except of such as may, with what is on hand, be required for forces in the field to the 1st of June next.

Fourth—That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchases of arms and ammunition and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in the government arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

Fifth—That the Chief of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion, or that may be required for the proper protection of works in progress.

Sixth—That all soldiers in the hospitals, who require no further medical treatment, be honorably discharged from service, with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men, who have been prisoners of war and are now on furlough, or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is, under the regulations of the service, to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers, are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.

Seventh—The Adjutant-General of the army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments and posts of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate reduction.

Eighth—The Quartermaster's Subsistence, Engineer and Provost-Marshal Generals departments, will reduce the number of clerks and employes to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will, without delay, report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon-General will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his bureau.

Ninth—The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the service.

Tenth—The Commissary of Prisoners will have rolls made out of the name, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of Executive clemency, may be released upon the terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War,

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: THOMAS W. VINCENT, A. A. G.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN

Occupation of Smithville and Capture of Raleigh.

The Negotiation Between Sherman and Johnston.

THEIR COMMENCEMENT AND ENDING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SMITHVILLE N. C., Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

This place was occupied this morning by the Seventy-fifth Indiana, the advance of the Fourteenth Corps, with but little opposition on the part of the rebels. They commenced skirmishing with our advance at Dr. GOBETT's, two miles from Goldsboro. At the crossing of Moccasin Run we were detained some time, and finally camped there for the night. The enemy had put two pieces of artillery in position on the opposite bank, and thereby commanded the crossing, which was flanked on the left by an impenetrable swamp, and on the right by a mill-pond. Gen. MITCHELL's Brigade, of the Second Division, drove them out without loss to us, and this morning the column pushed on, reaching this point at 10 o'clock. The bridge over the Neuse River was burned by the rebels just as our men reached it.

The Fourteenth Corps moved out from Goldsboro on the old stage road to Raleigh via Smithfield, and the Twentieth, with the Twenty-third, of Gen. SCHOFIELD's command, came up on a road running parallel about two miles further south. The Army of Georgia, and the Twenty-third Corps of the Army of Ohio are in camp here now. Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SLOCUM both have their headquarters in the village.

The Twentieth Corps, in the advance of the column on the South road, met with but little resistance, although a brigade of cavalry kept in their front all the way. The loss in both columns will not exceed ten men.

Gen. HOWARD, with the Army of Tennessee, moved out from Goldsboro on a road to the right, about five miles north of the centre column, and so far as heard from, has been exceedingly successful. He will cross the river above this point, and will not form a junction with us until we are near Raleigh.

Gen. TERRY, with the Tenth Corps of SCHOFIELD's army, and KILPATRICK, with his cavalry, are both across the river, having marched up from Faison Station, and will flank any force that may venture to oppose the front of the main column.

Pontoon bridges will be laid over the Neuse to-night, and the army will start again in the morning.

Deserters and prisoners report the evacuation of Raleigh, and the probability of a stand being made by the rebel forces at Hillsboro. JEFF. DAVIS' Danville proclamation is looked on with contempt by his army. The men in the ranks are leaving for their homes more rapidly than ever before. Those who miss three successive roll calls are taken out and shot without trial.

Smithfield is the county seat of Johnson County, and before the war contained four hundred inhabitants, one-half of whom are still here. The county sent a strong Union delegation to the Legislature, and gave HOLDEN a majority of nearly five to one.

HOKE's rebel division left the railroad station near this place yesterday.

The railroad from near Goldsboro was destroyed last Friday by men who formerly belonged to our army, but who took the oath to get out of rebel prisons. They are organized in a battalion by themselves and are called engineers.

Capt. FLEISCHMANN, Co. H. One Hundred and Eighth, was killed yesterday while in command of the skirmish line of Gen. MITCHELL's brigade.

Clayton Reached—Skirmishing.

CLAYTON, N. C., Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

This point on the North Carolina Railroad was reached by our advance this morning. The different columns left Smithfield at daybreak, marching the same as yesterday. All of Gen. SHERMAN's command, including TERRY and KILPATRICK, are within communicating distance to-night.

There was a slight opposition to our progress to-day. Two men of Gen. GREEN's brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, were wounded on the skirmish line. HAMPTON commands the cavalry in our front. HOKE's division is one day in advance of us.

Raleigh Occupied by Kilpatrick—The Colors of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry the First in the Capital.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, April 13, 1865.

The battle-flag of the Twenty-first Wisconsin waves over the State-house of North Carolina, and the City of Raleigh is in the hands of our army. Gen. HOBART's brigade is camped in the Capitol grounds, and Gen. WALCUTT, of Ohio, commanding First Division, Fourteenth Corps, is in command.

The city was surrendered to Gen. KILPATRICK and his "rough-riders," at 8½ o'clock, this morning, by Mayor HARRISON KENNETH RAYNOR, formerly a member of the rebel Congress, and a prominent Know-Nothing in former times, made a speech asking protection, &c., to which Gen. KILPATRICK replied. Rev. Dr. MASON and Rev. R. B. HAYWOOD, of Raleigh, were also present.

Gen. KILPATRICK immediately sent the Fifth Ohio Cavalry into the town, and their colors were the first to grace the dome of the Capitol. A guard was also sent to the residence of W. W. HOLDEN, editor of the *Standard*, Union candidate for Governor at the last election. The newspaper reporters present accompanied the guard, and were somewhat astonished at being fired at by a rebel near the State House. This act of barbarism was deservedly rewarded by the hanging of the offender. He was an officer of the Eleventh Texas, and was somewhat intoxicated, and had been engaged in plundering the city after HAMPTON left.

The Confederates burned the railroad depot and a large amount of ammunition and forage. Two large cannon fell into our hands.

An intelligent citizen reports that Gen. JOHNSTON remarked in his presence a few days ago that if he was positive of the surrender of Gen. LEE he would not strike another blow.

The Delegation to Sherman—The Proposed Surrender of the State—Wade Hampton Opposed to the Movement—Gov. Vance—Newspapers—The Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, April 14, 1865.

From a member of Gov. VANCE's Staff, Col. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon-General, I learn the following particulars relative to the delegation sent to Gen. SHERMAN day before yesterday:

Gov. VANCE, after learning of LEE's disaster, called Ex-Govs. GRAHAM and SWAIN, and several other prominent politicians of this State, to his council, and Gen. HARDEE. After deliberate consultation, they decided that Gov. VANCE should propose an interview with Gen. SHERMAN, and, if he succeeded in obtaining it, make arrangements for the surrender of the State to Federal authorities. The disbanding of the State troops in the rebel army, so far as he was able to accomplish it, was one of the conditions authorized. Ex-Govs. GRAHAM and SWAIN, Surgeon-Gen. EDWARD WARREN and Col. S. J. BURR, Aide-de-Camp, were selected as the embassy. Major DEVEREUX, of the Quartermaster's Department, was placed in charge of the train, which consisted of an engine and one passenger coach. On nearing our lines they met Gen. HAMPTON, who, after learning their business, told them that, if he consulted his own private feelings, he would allow them to go no further; but Gen. HARDEE's, being his superior officer, he would have to obey his order. A flag of truce was then sent to our lines, on the front of Gen. GREEN's brigade of the Fourteenth Corps near Clayton; but while our officers were receiving instructions from headquarters as to its reception, the flag retired. This was occasioned by an order from Gen. HAMPTON, who claimed that he had received instructions from Gen. JOHNSTON to that effect. The commission were then ordered to return, which they attempted to do; but Gen. KILPATRICK had taken possession of the railroad in their rear, and they ran into his lines. After a little delay Gen. KILPATRICK sent them back to Clayton through our infantry pickets to Gen. SHERMAN. They were in his tent, or rather under his fly—for he allows nothing more than a fly around his headquarters in the field—until very late at night, and early on the morning of the 13th were sent back to Raleigh. Gov. VANCE, however, hearing of their capture, and supposing that our people would retain them as prisoners, left the city the night before, and when they arrived here with assurances from Gen. SHERMAN of protection for him and all of his State and Legislative officers, who should commit no act of violence against his soldiers, it was too late.

All of the commission were of the opinion that Gen. HAMPTON acted without authority in sending them back. If this is true, he is responsible for whatever delay may occur in regenerating the State.

Gov. VANCE is at Hillsboro to-day, and a flag of truce has been sent to that point to invite him within our lines and give him the opportunity he desired of an interview with our authorities. It is generally believed, however, that he will not accept the offer, for, although he was the first to propose the movement, he is under the influence of the military authorities, and JOHNSTON will probably induce him not to come in.

HARDEE is undoubtedly ready to give up the Confederate ghost. He is said to have remarked that every Yankee killed hereafter in this war would be murdered, for the hopes of independence were gone.

Three hundred and fifty Confederate soldiers, including a few officers, who were sent here after the battle of Bentonsville by the rebels, fell into our hands at the capture of the city, and are now prisoners of war. Several of our men who were wounded and captured at the same battle, have been found here in the charge of private citizens.

The behavior of our troops here has elicited the highest praise of the inhabitants, and even the Secessionists here give to our soldiers credit for better behavior than the rebels. The last night in the city under Confederate rule was marked with scenes of violence and plunder. WHEELER's cavalry ransacked the main streets of the city, and committed various outrages, insulting citizens and outraging every principle of decency. Last night—the first under Federal authority—passed off quietly, and I have heard not a few citizens remark that the place was more orderly and quiet than during any previous night since the war broke out. Gen. HOBART's brigade, doing provost duty, have won the good will of the city. They were relieved by Gen. STILES' brigade, of the Twenty-third Corps, this afternoon.

Commissary-Sergt. HENRY HANSON, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, who was captured by the rebels yesterday, made his escape this morning, and got safely into our lines this afternoon. He reports that he met no regularly organized rebel force, but that the country was filled with straggling detachments of WHEELER's cavalry, who were plundering the houses of all whom they passed, and in most cases representing themselves to be Yankees. They did not believe that Gen. LEE had surrendered, but nevertheless were in low spirits and generally discouraged. They all threatened to become guerrillas in case JOHNSTON, in whom they had but little faith, was captured.

W. W. HOLDEN, so well known throughout the North, as the representative of the Union sentiment in this State, intends to recommence the issue of his paper, the *Standard*, next Monday. Mr. J. L. PENNINGTON, another man of the same stripe, and one who has suffered a great deal at the hands of the rebels, will also recommence the issue of his paper, the *Progress*, to-morrow. Both these gentlemen are old editors here, and hailed the entry of our troops into the city with a joy that could only be appreciated by Unionists who have suffered under rebel rule.

Gen. STILES, of Indiana, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, relieved Gen. HOBART this morning of the command of the city, and his brigade is now in garrison here. Whether it is a permanent arrangement or not is not generally known, but it is surmised that SHERMAN, not having a necessity for all of his army, may leave a strong force here to effectually do away with guerrillas from the word go.

The Legislature of this State convenes under the existing laws on the third Thursday in May. Gen. SHERMAN has given his permission to the authorities to hold the session, and to reorganize the State Government.

Mr. R. J. DONNELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mr. BADGER, Clerk of the Senate, and several other of the legislative officers of the State, remained here when our troops came in, and are now working assiduously for the benefit of the Unionists. The most encouraging indications are to be seen here from every direction. The citizens generally have extended the right hand of fellowship to our soldiers, and every one, with a few exceptions, high and low, express themselves as greatly relieved at what they all believe to be the final disappearance of rebel tyranny.

There are some, however, who still hold out for Southern rights, and I have heard of one lady who laid out a bill-of-fare for a Western Chaplain to pray from in her house. He accepted the conditions, but prayed very hard for the souls of the rebels.

All of our armies are again under motion, after having been reviewed while passing through the streets by their different commanders and Gen. SHERMAN. JOHNSTON will undoubtedly give us a chance to fight him at Hillsboro, and you may expect news of a battle at that point any moment. His army, however, has been more than decimated by desertions, and will be but a slight obstacle in our way. From all accounts I infer that HOKE's division is the only one in his army that has preserved its organization.

FROM RICHMOND.

People and Things in Richmond—The Negroes—The Virginians—Assassinations—Praying for Foreign War—Colored Schools.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

I have now been eleven days in this conquered city collecting facts, studying the sentiments and tendencies of the people, and doing what I could to alleviate and restore the various classes to Union, order, and happiness. A most difficult task have I found it. The general lack of material and personal comforts, owing to the wreck of the currency, the total prostration of business, and the painful exhaustion of a four-years' war, attended by a stringent blockade, makes immediate relief as expensive as it is in many cases impossible. The Christian Commission yesterday gave out more than ten thousand rations, and the government probably twice as many. The Sanitary Commission is also sharing in the good work. This munificence is accepted with gratitude intermixed with humiliation, sometimes provoking the remark, "You cut off our supplies by power, but feed us as a charity;" or, "Having deprived us of our resources as citizens, you feed us as beggars," or words to that effect. The mortification is only equaled by the pride of Virginia. It is a painful spectacle.

THE NEGROES.

In speaking of the various classes, I begin with the one deemed lowest in the social scale, for really they are to me the most peculiar and suggestive. They are more African in descent than I expected, though there is among them a large infusion of Caucasian blood. Many are jet black, some yellow, the most with woolly but some with straight hair, and there are among them specimens of manly strength and beauty. The average appearance of health is greater than among a like number of white people. It is painful to reflect that they and their ancestors have lived nearly two centuries in the cultivated State of Virginia with so little mental elevation. To keep them in ignorance seems to have been deemed a necessity of their servile condition.

Still, a portion of them surprise me by their indications of talent and intelligence. They are men of strong sense. They have a keen perception of our political relations, not inferior, I judge, to the voting population of the North, and would exercise the elective franchise with equal judgment and safety to the State. I may err in this, but so it seems to me with my present means of judging of them. We from the North urge upon them the necessity of keeping to their occupations under their former masters, provided suitable wages are allowed, that their crops may be raised to keep the people from starving—to save society from a general wreck. But many of them appear to have a grudge against their former owners, while the owners are too prone to complicate the matter by their repugnance to them as freemen, however much they may have liked them as slaves. Neither class seem in a mood to make the most and best they can out of the new order of things. Of course there are many honorable exceptions to these remarks.

Another and larger portion of the negroes are at the very bottom of the intellectual scale. They are mere children, and equally need guidance and protection. They are the most emotional people in the world. Their affections are strong, their piety demonstrative; and, trained as they are to habits of subordination, they are eminently disposed to render homage to whom homage is due. Their affections cling to the families to which they belong, and one said to her master, "I'll support you if you are in want," or words to that effect. Their worship is with groans, shoutings, and shakings, and a movement to one side and the other that reminds one of David dancing before the Lord. It is a measured movement produced by music, and accompanied with a universal shaking of hands. I believe nothing like it is to be met with aside from colored assemblies for worship. To me it was infectious from its abandon, and I could not but feel with those so lost to everything apart from their own emotions. The rigid conventionalities and the studied proprieties of our Anglo-Saxon worship are formal and frigid in comparison—not that we approve of order less, but of self-forgetfulness more.

No people ever passed so suddenly from bondage to freedom with so little disorder. They went to sleep slaves and awaked freemen, and yet society moved on much the same as before. Disorders, no doubt, exist to some extent here, and perhaps much more in the country. One woman's husband returned home a soldier in the United States Army, and, of course, a hero, in her estimation. She announced to her mistress, that she did not wish to work. When told that she would have no home, she said, "Can I not go with my husband?" "No," she was told; "the Generals do not allow it." "But Gen. GRANT has his wife," said the husband, "and why not I mine?" Another told her master she would not work. "Then be off," said the master; "I must have work done, and if you will not do it, I must get somebody who will." She now began to see that he, too, was free, and might employ whom he pleased, and that her freedom did not compel him to support her without work, and accordingly she went on the same as ever. These errors of freedom might be easily corrected, I think, if the idea of dealing with them as freemen was not distasteful to so many of their former owners. In the country the negroes are, no doubt, more indisposed to work than here in the city, though I am afraid the masters are at fault as well as the slaves.

The negroes are alive to the change in their relations. They know, they *feel* that they are free. To them it is something new and strange. One said, "I have been sixty years a slave, and could not expect this." When in their devotions this subject is touched upon, emotion kindles over the whole audience, and repeatedly have I heard them quote in prayer the language of God to Moses: "I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry because of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows, and I am come down to deliver them." They also make frequent allusions to their relatives who have been sold into the South and Southwestern market, and always with the utmost demonstrations of feeling and affection. I cannot but think God has indeed come down to save this simple-hearted people.

Some of their allusions to their former state are amusing. The whipping-post they call the "old widder" and the "widder of hell," by a corruption of the word *whipping*. One sent to be whipped had gone to "hug the old widder," or he had been sent to "hug the widder of hell." Some of the more discerning or more prejudiced insist that an ingrain slaveholder can never be anything else; that if he allows his slaves to be free, it must be by force, and not from choice; and hence I regret to observe in them a lack of confidence in their former masters. I say I regret it, because the two classes are necessarily situated side by side, and the sooner the difference between them is bridged over, the better it will be for all parties. The sincere and earnest endeavor of all the members of the Christian Commission, and of all gentlemen from the North whom I have met with, unless one case may be excepted, is to harmonize the discordant elements of society, and reconcile them to the new order of things.

THE VIRGINIANS.

This term, as applied to land and slaveholders, has a meaning more nearly approximating nobility and aristocracy in England than anything we ever before met with on this continent. The States further south and to the southwest resemble Virginia in this respect, but they by no means come up to the same standard. Large estates, covered by numerous slaves, have been from generation to generation continued in the hands of the same family, to engender feudal pride and the sense of being born to rule. A princely hospitality was practiced among them. Their sons were trained to rule. They associated with each other as equals, but with all others as inferiors. Those at the North who had raised themselves to preëminence by talent and labor were admitted as associates, but not in all respects as equals. Virginia was born to rule. She was the mother of Presidents. She gave us a national constitution, five out of sixteen Presidents, among them the Father of his country. She gave us Chief-Justice MARSHALL, PATRICK HENRY and some of the greatest men in our national history. The final war for independence was fought on her soil. She has had a duplicate or triplicate influence upon our national affairs over any other State in the Union. Can we wonder, therefore, that a class having so much at home and abroad to create a sense of superiority, should have acquired the sense of a right to rule? This feeling exists in Virginia, we believe, to an extent nowhere else to be met with in this country, or in any other which has been colonized by England. The exact prototype may be found in the ruling classes of England itself, though there it is overshadowed by royalty, while here it is the overshadowing power of a republic. It is head and supreme in the feeling of a large portion of Virginia.

We have, in these facts, I think, the secret of the part which Virginia has taken in this civil war, and of the intense restiveness and mortification which I see around me at this moment, now that she has failed of the object in view. It was not simply or chiefly to retain her slaves that she went to war, for these she is quite willing to give up, and proposed to do it years before the war broke out, but with the increase of Northern votes as connected with their growing indisposition to acknowledge Virginia superiority, how could she retain her position in the Union? But in a Southern Republic her preëminence was acknowledged and undoubted. We do not say that the motive to the war *consciously* took this form in the Virginia mind, nor that any one of her sons proposed to himself *in form* to throw off the old Union for the sake of preëminence in a new one, but that this was the underground current determining the course of events. In form, we are told here that Virginia reserved the right of secession when she entered the Union; that she was entirely competent to leave it at her pleasure, and that when a convention of her people had decreed to exercise *all* the rights of sovereignty instead of a part of them as before, her people were legally and rightfully absolved from all allegiance to the United States, and the war against her was one of invasion and subjugation. This is the faith of all the leading men with whom I meet.

The mortification and chagrin of the present state of affairs, with a Northern army overrunning Virginia, the slaves free by the power of war and by its own election, desolation and ruin visible on every hand, the old foundations of social order broken up, with "servants upon horses and princes walking as servants upon the earth"—the mortification and chagrin of a people so situated, I say, is unspeakable—unimaginable. The prestige of Virginia gone, the State divided, its position in the old government gone, and the new one a failure, its sacred soil ruled by foreign bayonets, are felt to be calamities too great to be borne.

Still there is much that is noble in the State, and we can neither destroy nor degrade the people without a positive loss to the country. The pride and nobleness of Virginia are important elements of our national life, provided only they are capable of being blended with plebeian labor, mercantile opulence, and a system of universal education. We cannot afford to destroy the people of the State by confiscation and pillage. I have taken great pains to assure one and all that the people here are free as ever except in one thing—that of setting up another general government within the territorial limits of the United States. That they are prevented doing by constitutional law, and we mean to prevent them by power.

WASHINGTON ASSASSINATION.

This bloody visitation came to the knowledge of the Richmond people the Sunday evening after its occurrence, and produced universal consternation. The Mayor called on Gen. ORD, to consult him on calling a meeting to express the regrets of the people at the direful calamity, but the mutual understanding the two gentlemen came to was that, in the present excited state of feeling in the community, such a meeting would be a dangerous experiment. No one could tell what might be the utterances of lawless tongues or what the exasperation or even bloodshed that might ensue. Mayor MAYO assured me to-day, however, that he himself, and every citizen he had conversed with, deemed the death of President LINCOLN the greatest calamity that the South could have experienced at the present crisis of affairs. This sentiment is expressed on all hands, and I believe it is the feeling of all that part of the Southern people whose views deserve to be regarded in our national affairs. A friend of mine called yesterday on Gen. R. E. LEE, and the General said to him, "I deeply deplore the death of Mr. LINCOLN."

These facts ought to be known at the North, as I have seen the assassination attributed to the South, as a reason for redoubling the rigor of our treatment of it as a conquered country. Nothing is more unjust than such a use of the afflictive dispensation, and none would more earnestly remonstrate against it than Mr. LINCOLN, were he alive and could speak on the subject. The truth is, in all unsettled and exasperated times like the present, there is a class of weak, wicked, or desperate men—men of a nervous and excitable organization—men broken down in fortunes and in morals—who are ready for any crime by which to avenge their own or their country's real or imaginary injuries. This I felt assured of two weeks ago as much as I do now; and when I saw President LINCOLN at City Point, and had an informal interview with him, such as any one might have had, for there was no guard or no barrier to his presence, I trembled for the consequences, and so expressed myself in one of my letters North. I feared he would be assassinated. It was imprudent for him to go out unguarded, by night or day in times like these, and his friends and advisers ought not to have permitted it.

He seemed to me, when I saw him, in excellent health and spirits, gave me Gen. GRANT's telegram from Burke Station to read, and in part to extract, and then left, as I suppose, for the telegraph officer to announce it to Secretary STANTON. He said he preferred I should not telegraph the news, lest Secretary STANTON should think it neglectful of him. His hairs were unblanched and his natural strength unabated, and I was more impressed with the indications of talent in his person in this near approach to him than I ever have been before. He was a genial man, of great practical good sense and a high order of statesmanship. His loss to the country is irreparable. God grant to forefend the nation.

PRAYING FOR A FOREIGN WAR.

It is said of one of our privateers in the Revolution that when chased by a larger vessel of the enemy, the crew prayed for a squall of snow to hide them from their pursuers. So now the prayer of the Southern people is for a war with France, England, Turkey, or any other Power, no matter what, that they may join it in fighting the United States. Last night the news of a battle between a French and a United States ship on the coast of Mexico, caused many a face here to light up with hope. But it is announced in the *Whig* of this morning that the story is a canard, and so no relief comes to the view of these eager people. If the Sultan were to make war upon us, I believe a large portion of the South would join him, even at the expense of being added to his Mahometan dominions, rather than submit to being conquered by the North. This is the present feeling, but that it will last I do not believe, provided "mercy tempers justice" in our Administration of the country.

This talk about universal confiscation has a most injurious effect upon the people here. The laws of Congress on this subject are viewed with great alarm. "You mean to use our property to pay off your national debt, I suppose," said a man to me to-day. "I think not," I replied; "we are abundantly able to pay our own debt," which, however, he would hardly credit, because it is supposed in this quarter that we are too much crippled by the war. DAVIS, in his proclamation from Danville, expresses the determination to harass us till we are unable to longer resist. He had not then heard of LEE's surrender.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

These opened to-day, April 18, with 1,500 children, a large and most encouraging beginning. The negroes take in schools with an appetite whetted by a chronic hunger of them, and a more exultant people at the prospect of supply I never saw. A teacher at City Point told me that a class of ten learned the alphabet completely the first day, fifty-five words of two letters the second day, and sixty words of three letters the third day. In fact, the leaders among the colored people here are as worthy to be trusted as school committees as many in the North who are elected to the office. They are intelligent, shrewd, and many of them can read. They sing beautifully, and a little colored girl plays the melodeon in the First Baptist Church with skill and good taste. I can see no reason why there may not be raised out of the colored population a very desirable class of American citizens, exercising all the prerogatives and sustaining all the dignities of voters and offices. Our business, as a free people, is to elevate and enoble all the races within the circle of our influence and our institutions. The mingling of bloods is one thing, the common enjoyment of civil privileges quite another. The first we abhor, the second we advocate and rejoice in.

PACIFICATOR.

Changes in the Departments—The Army of the James Again to Occupy the North Side of the James—Jeff. Davis on a Tour of Inspection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

In my dispatch of yesterday, I alluded to changes that were about to take place in the military departments here. The changes then anticipated have not transpired, and I forward a statement of the actual position of affairs as they now exist.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK takes the command of a military division, comprising the Department of Virginia and such portions of North Carolina as are outside the lines of Gen. SHERMAN's army.

Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD will continue to command the Department of Virginia.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. DENT is military commander of Richmond.

The functions of Brig.-Gen. PATRICK, as Provost-Marshal-General, remain precisely as they were.

It is announced that the two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, which were moved from the north side of the James to the south side, three weeks since, will rejoin the Third Division, which, since our occupation, has been in and around Richmond.

The Twenty-fourth Corps is commanded by Maj.-Gen. GIBBONS.

It is also confidently expected that as soon as the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac are established at Petersburgh, the Twenty-fifth Corps, (colored,) Major-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL commanding, will cross to the north side of the James.

A circular from the Provost-Marshal-General, dated April 21, states that paroled officers of the Army of Northern Virginia who have signified their desire to go abroad, will be furnished with passports and passage to Halifax.

It is announced that the *Sentinel* will reappear in a few days as a daily paper, but no information has been given as to its future management, nor any information as to its political programme. The *Sentinel* enjoyed the reputation of being the special organ of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS during his usurpation. Whether this be so or not, is not of much importance now, but it is very certain that it did *not* publish an incident in the career of its patron which will be read with interest, both from the fact of its having actually occurred and the public notoriety of the parties involved:

In the Fall of 1863, Mr. JEFF. DAVIS and his wife, accompanied by Mr. MALLORY, then Secretary of the Navy; Mr. SEDDON, Secretary of War, with Mr. BENJAMIN, and a party of ladies, went down the James to inspect one of the Confederate iron-clads off Fort Darling. When heads of departments pay visits of inspection, it is very well known that they are bound by precedent to enjoy themselves, and do not, as a general rule, limit their beverages to *aqua pura* and green tea.

In conformity with time-honored traditions, the Confederate Cabinet, upon this auspicious occasion, did full homage to the "jolly god," and returned to the "Rockets" just in time to find that they had to walk home, as the carriages that had so long awaited their arrival had returned without them.

In some way or other, Mr. DAVIS and his lady got separated from the rest of the party, and taking the road which led to the Libby Prison, was peremptorily halted at that establishment by the guard on duty.

"I am the President," said Mr. DAVIS. "Don't know that," said the guard, presenting his gun.

Mr. DAVIS got excited and advanced. "Halt," cried the guard. Mr. DAVIS still advancing, the guard deliberately pulled on him; the cap was a bad one, or there would have been an end of the rebel leader at once. Mr. DAVIS drew his sword-cane, and rushed on the guard. Mrs. DAVIS, at this very critical moment, threw herself in between them, and screaming for the corporal of the guard, *horribile dictu*, exclaimed: "Do not touch that man—he is drunk." Next day the commandant of the Libby, Maj. TURNER, and the guard were put under arrest, court-martialed and discharged; and a note was sent to each of the public journals by the Secretary of War, requesting that no notice should be taken of the affair.

I remember to have read that a greater man than JEFFERSON DAVIS was once placed in circumstances not altogether unlike what I have narrated, and rewarded the guard for the faithful discharge of his duty. But NAPOLEON I. had not been on a tour of inspection.

R. D. FRANCIS.

Condition of the Public Mind in Richmond—Doubts and Fears about Our Future Policy—The Southern People in Relation to Booth's Horrible Deed—How They Look Upon It—Present Local Government of Richmond—What is Needed—The Churches—Gen. R. E. Lee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, April 23, 1865.

The intense excitement which followed the announcement of the horrid assassination of our President has subsided in Richmond; but the doubts, fears, conflicting calculations and timid wavering, which necessarily result from the altered condition of affairs, remain exactly where they were at the first news of the disaster, and must continue to do so until public confidence is restored to precisely what it was before being so rudely shattered by the blow of the assassin. How long that will take, time alone can determine. The doubts as to what course our new President will pursue; whether, following in the track so clearly marked out by our late lamented Chief, he will still, trustingly, hold out the olive branch of peace, or whether, guided by the sterner dictates of justice, and disbelief in the genuine contrition of any large portion of the South, he will convert that olive branch into a rod of iron, are the questions which now keep this whole people in breathless and most painful suspense. The antecedents of ANDREW JOHNSON, his well-known Jacksonian spirit and decision of character, the knowledge that his heart has been made *personally* to bleed and suffer by the terrible iniquities of Southern legislation, in a way that never tested the feelings of our late gentle and kind-hearted Chief Magistrate, at first led all thinking Southerners to dread in his successor a downright DRACO, whose retaliatory laws would be written in blood. Those feelings of dread, although still existing, are happily modified by the extent to which ANDREW JOHNSON has hitherto allowed them to see his hand, in his manifest desire to deal leniently with the masses, while inflicting just and summary punishment upon ringleaders; but, most of all, in his evident desire to keep around and about him as many as possible of the old advisers and companions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Anyone mixing largely with the people here, and taking any trouble to arrive at the feeling prevailing among the vast majority of them, can but come to the conclusion that the more they are left to the natural workings of legitimate commerce, in connection with Northern men, and the more Northern capital and capitalists are tempted to come among them, the speedier and surer will be not only their resurrection from the ruins around them, but their desire to yield voluntary allegiance to the government and people that give them so many blessings in lieu of the miseries entailed by the JEFF DAVIS usurpation. No one doubted this one hour before the assassination of our late President; and (however natural may have been the doubts and fears engendered in Northern minds at the first knowledge of that atrocious deed, however convinced we are that it was the *spirit* of treason and rebellion that impelled the assassin's hand,) there is no reason to suspect to-day, as far as the *masses* of the South are concerned, that any other course of treating them would prove more healthy and advantageous. If there be any in the North who imagine that the foul and fiendish tragedy at Washington finds anything like sympathy in the South—(outside, perhaps, of the handful of scheming villains who are flying as much from the wrath of the deluded and betrayed people of the South as from our own government, or that very small and stubborn class who have determined to quit forever the soil of their own States)—be assured they are greatly mistaken. There is not a man here of any consideration, of any sense, having one iota to lose or hereafter to hope for, whose future and that of his family is identified with the South, but feels most keenly the dreadful blow that has fallen upon him, in the death of his *best friend*. There is not one but shudders at the bare thought that, because he either went or was forcibly drawn into a resistance to what was considered—however insanely does not need now to be discussed—a war of aggression against his State, he must necessarily be ranked, in thought or deed, with the cowardly monster whose accursed image broods over the nation like a pestilence. This dreadful act, I sincerely believe, leaves, or should leave, the Southern people precisely where they were one moment before it was committed—a people overthrown by arms in their wicked and foolish attempt to subvert the government of their fathers; penniless and powerless for further resistance; a people fully aware of their condition; ready to accept with resignation the arbitrament of the sword; amazed at our magnanimity and lack of enmity toward them; content to receive us, if not with open arms (who could expect it?) at least with trustful and respectful welcome; decided already in their *hearts* to work cordially with us in smoothing over the furrows of the past, however much they might yet a little while deny it with their stubborn and scornful *lips*; inwardly glad, from self-interest, if from nothing else, to have a fair trial at amalgamating with their Northern brethren, and to learn for themselves if we came among them in the spirit of haughty and insulting "subjugators," or, as we have so loudly pretended, in the spirit of harmony and brotherly love, to live again together in the good old homestead. These were the people with whom ABRAHAM LINCOLN had to deal, the moment after LEE's army had surrendered; and this, I honestly believe, is the same spirit which ANDREW JOHNSON has now to confront, in spite of all the suspicion and vengeance which so dreadful a deed has very naturally created in a large portion of the northern mind.

Whether the policy now being adopted here be merely local and temporary, or a foretaste of the fixed one that is hereafter to govern such cities as Richmond, I know not; but of this I am convinced, that, if the latter, it will leave them all deserts, from now to the millenium, unless changed. Permits for bringing and exposing goods here for sale are prohibited to all but those who are resident citizens prior to our occupation. One was refused yesterday, to my certain knowledge, to a respectable Northern man intending to reside here, and on the ground, and that alone, of his not being an old resident of the city. At the same time there is a general order permitting everybody to go about their peaceful avocations. Now, this looks very much like giving a man permission to keep an elephant, when it is impossible for him to get either the elephant or the place and food to keep him. Many of the business men here are burnt out, and have not a cent to rebuild with. Those who have a store have nothing to put in it, and no money with which to replenish. Capital they *must* have to do anything at all, and where *can* that capital come from but the North? and what capitalist is going to invest his money here unless he has facilities for looking after it, either alone or in partnership with some Southern man? Keep Northerners and their greenbacks away, by prohibitory legislation, and who is the poor storekeeper to sell to—even if he can get anything to sell—when few else but Northerners have anything but Confederate trash in their pockets?

If this exclusive regime be intended as a kindness to the people, I think it will prove a kindness that will soon drive nearly all the city to starve or live on government rations. If, on the other hand, it be intended to prove to the Southern people the utterly destitute and dependent condition in which they have brought themselves by the war, a more painful illustration could not possibly be devised. Remove the floating Northern population to-morrow, (and they will remove themselves, if denied facilities of trade,) deny the entrance of any more with their goods, their money and necessities for employing labor; let government stop giving out rations, (and it surely cannot go on feeding non-producing populations,) and *what would become of Richmond in one week?* Thousands, I venture to say, would be absolutely without any means of sustaining life.

What the city requires just now—what everybody, Northern and Southern, is praying for—is the very largest amount of commercial facilities, and the very smallest possible modicum of civic or martial interference—none beyond what is actually necessary for preserving public order; and that is much less than many imagine. Commerce only needs to be vigorously "let alone." In the present condition of things, she can cement human interests, bind up wounds of the heart, blot out the memories of the past, and do more in one week toward building up a happy and prosperous future, than all the edicts and orders of your Generals and Provost-Marshals in a whole year. The business of shooting balls at each other being over, they want to get about the more humane and profitable one of presenting bills. Having done now, thank God, with hostile ranks of infantry in the field, folks want to get about doing something for the dear little infantry at home.

The Episcopal Churches still remain closed to-day. At many of the churches of other denominations feeling and appropriate prayers and sermons were delivered, having especial reference to our national calamity.

Gen. R. E. LEE still remains in this city, and keeps himself so secluded that nobody would suppose, unless so informed, that he is still among us. Few, I believe, have ventured to intrude upon his privacy, beyond the circle of his own friends; but one Northern gentleman was necessarily bound to call upon him in the ordinary pursuit of his business. I yesterday met Mr. BRADY, the celebrated photographer of New-York, who had just been favored with an interview by the General, and had taken splendid cabinet portraits of him and all his staff. It will doubtless add an interesting item to his already splendid gallery of notabilities. Mr. BRADY says the General received him with the utmost affability and cordiality of manner.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

The Feeling Among Civilians After the Surrender of Lee—Interview with Henry A. Wise—An Anecdote of Sheridan—How Conquered Rebels Treat Prisoners of War—The Surrender.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PETERSBURGH, VA., Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

After witnessing the surrender of LEE's army at Appomattox Court House, I had a great desire to know to what extent the people of Virginia, who were at home, acquiesced, in that event, as a return to the old order of things, for such it was considered throughout the rebel army. With this object in view I started off, accompanied only by a servant, and thus traveled through portions of Appomattox, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Dinwiddie and Prince George Counties, encountering on the way the late members of the Northern Army of Virginia, W. H. F. LEE's men, ROSSER's men, FITZHUGH LEE's men—singly and in squads; some who had been paroled; more who had not; some without arms, but more carrying a gun, pistol or knife, and sometimes all three—all going home. On the line of the Danville Railroad it was no uncommon sight to see men from both armies walking along together as if they never belonged to hostile forces. The one absorbing idea with all was that the country was at peace again, and they were intensely gratified at the prospect of immediately returning to civil life; they felt released from the trammels of LEE and DAVIS, and no power on earth, I venture to assert, can ever force these men from their homes again to fight against the Union cause. Indeed, the rebel soldiery seemed to have been completely transformed by the capitulation of Clover Hill; and they now talk as glibly of "our country" (meaning the *United* States) as the most devoted of the Union supporters. The people everywhere seemed to interpret the surrender of LEE as a surrendering of the whole cause for which the country has been submerged in blood during the last four years. What a change! One week before this it would have been the height of folly to travel about alone; my life would not have been worth a rush. Now, without knowing exactly why, I felt perfectly safe, and was *safe*; for, in a ride of 150 miles, I did not see one threatening look or hear one unkind word. The people were more prone to tears than hard words—to agricultural pursuits more than the pursuit of Yankees. It seemed impossible that so great a change could have taken place in so brief a time. Soil that had not been under cultivation for two years, owing to the turbulent times, was now being prepared for seed on every hand. White flags were everywhere displayed, and it was no uncommon thing to see women in tears—some overjoyed, others mortified at the result. One lady, smiling through a shower of pearly drops, said to me, "Well, Sir, I hope you are now satisfied; we are at last subjugated." "Did it hurt you much?" I inquired, pleasantly; and the person addressed, at once made herself agreeable, and before I left her frankly confessed that subjugation, after all, was more a bugbear than anything else. This I found to be the prevailing sentiment. The people, almost without exception, hold the fire-eaters of South Carolina responsible for all their troubles in the Union, and DAVIS and LEE are now blamed for their final discomfiture.

Some of the planters don't yet see clearly how they can conform to the new order of things. A few are anxious to know what is to become of "the poor freed colored people who never before had to think for themselves;" and feared they would become a heavy burden to the whites throughout the country. This class of persons were somewhat surprised to learn that the "poor whites" of the South had been a much greater burden than the freed slaves during the last four years. As a whole, all experience proves that the colored population more easily adapt themselves to the new order of things than the whites; and naturally this is so, for under the slave system the blacks not only supported themselves but the whites also, and, my word for it, what the colored corps of Union soldiers did for LEE's captured army, (furnishing them with rations,) will, during the next four or five years, be the practical fact which the whites will realise or suffer the want of food. I was gratified by finding here and there an intelligent man who realized and was ready to conform to the position in which their conduct as traitors had placed them, by leaving their plantations, on what might be considered liberal terms, to their former slaves. I saw in my one hundred and fifty miles of travel, scores of colored people thus tilling the soil on their own account; and one large planter admitted that he had never seen "niggers" do so much work in a day before, now that they were at work for themselves; this unfortunate Virginian was quite indignant they had not done more work for him as slaves, now that he realized they could do more. I found Virginians who were not wedded to the idol of slavery, professing to believe the State will be immediately benefitted by the free labor of the negroes alone, even taking into consideration the reduced number. Indeed, everywhere I found evidence of returning good sense among the people at home, and an earnest desire to cultivate a friendly feeling between the North and South. At this time only a few soldiers had reached their former homes, but when the weight of these men is added to the civil portion of the community, I opine an avowed Secessionist will be as much of a curiosity in Virginia as an open-mouthed Copperhead at the North to-day. The most detestable man met was one in whose family ROBERT E. LEE had passed most of his leisure hours during the past six months. He was a dyed-in-the-wool Secessionist, and pretended to represent in himself the opinions and position of LEE. This man believed there would yet be further trouble unless the right of suffrage was confined to the owners of real estate; the people of the South, at all events, would not submit to be ruled by officers elected by "irresponsible per-

"sons"—non-taxpayers. The poor fellow does not realize how thorough Republican institutions have been established by four years of civil war.

LET THE BOYS FIGHT IT OUT.

A little incident occurred just after the flag of truce had been sent in to Gen. Custer, on the 9th inst., which deserves to be recorded. After the firing had ceased along the lines, Gen. Sheridan was one of the first to enter the rebel camp, where he was cordially received by Gen. Gordon. While engaged in conversation, Geary's (rebel) cavalry made the well-known attack upon Wells' brigade, of the Third Cavalry Division. Hearing the firing, Gordon manifested some uneasiness, and issued peremptory orders to "have that firing stopped." Sheridan, in a nonchalant way peculiar to himself, remarked, "Never mind, General; let the boys fight it out." But this, Gordon was not disposed to have done, and the necessary orders were forwarded to put a stop to such irregular demonstrations. It is believed by some that many in our army regretted the cessation of hostilities just at the time it occurred, for Lee's army would have been annihilated in less than half an hour, and wicked men would probably have met their just deserts, who will now doubtless escape further punishment. But this was a feeling manifested under the excitement incident to a battle-field, and should not be treasured up as a well-settled wish.

THE REDOUBTABLE H. A. WISE—INTERVIEW WITH A LOYAL CHAPLAIN.

While at Appomattox Court-house, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Grant, on the day Lee surrendered, Federal and rebel officers mingled freely together on this then neutral ground. Among other notables who rode up was a rebel General, who accosted one of the unconditionally loyal Chaplains in the Union army, making some unimportant inquiry. The General appeared to be much past middle life, his hair and beard iron gray, his eyes somewhat sunken, and totally devoid of the fire strangers imagined them to possess. His cheek bones were full, with little flesh about the face; his body inclined forward upon his horse, his apparel seedy and dirty, with an old gray blanket, much worn and filthy, hanging upon his shoulders (it was raining), and astride of a United States horse of a very inferior quality. He was accompanied by a young Rebel officer, said to have been a son of C. J. Faulkner, and a single orderly. Little did the Chaplain suppose he was the veritable fire-eater, Henry A. Wise, the duelist who murdered Cilley, the near-sighted Congressman, many years ago, and who tried to make himself President in consequence of the ill-advised step of John Brown, and one who had done so much to fire the Southern heart; yet such proved to be the fact. After answering his inquiries, and seeing the insignia of a rebel General upon him, and emboldened by his familiarity, the Chaplain said: "General, with whom may I be in converse?"

Wise—My name, Sir, is Henry A. Wise, General in the Confederate army, and Ex-Governor of the venerable old Commonwealth of the State of Virginia, the Mother of Presidents.

Chaplain—I am sorry, General, that the degenerate sons of the venerable old Commonwealth have, by their acts of treason, covered her memory over with shame and disgrace.

Wise—I, Sir, was always opposed to this unholy fraternal war. My position was that we should fight for our rights in the government, not out of it.

Chaplain—Then why do you wear the insignia of a rebel General?

Wise—Your people chose to force upon us a sectional Yankee President; there was therefore no alternative left us but to fight.

Chaplain—When your people of the South, during a succession of terms, under the application of the three fifths negro vote, elected sympathizers with slavery, we of the Free States never faltered in our allegiance to the Federal Government; but when perchance we elected, in a constitutional way, a President whose views were not friendly to slavery, you at once make it the pretext for plunging the suicidal knife to the heart of the nation.

Wise—But Mr. Lincoln gave us the best evidence that he premeditated the destruction of slavery.

Chaplain—But Mr. Lincoln gave you no such evidence. On the contrary, he said: "I would save the government with slavery; I would save the government without slavery; I would save the government part slave and part free."

Wise—I have the best of evidence that the Northern people premeditated the destruction of the government in the insurrection of John Brown. Why, Sir, there were letters, papers, and secret correspondence that came to my knowledge, that Brown premeditated the destruction of the government.

Chaplain—We of the North could not see danger to the Government in the movements of thirteen partially deranged white men and three negroes! Pardon me, General, the opinion prevailed extensively at the North that you intended to make yourself President out of the fanatical excitement that you raised at the time.

Wise—The exigencies of the case demanded prompt action and I was not slow to administer it.

Chaplain—John Brown's act contemplated the destruction of the vilest institution in the world; for it you hung him. Your act in becoming a rebel, and that of these associated with you, contemplated insurrection, revolution, wholesale murder, and the destruction of the best government in the world; and you and those associated with you ought to hang as much higher than John Brown as your crime has been greater in magnitude.

Wise—We need not, Sir, talk upon this subject; you cannot subjugate us. God is with us.

Chaplain—God is on the side of big guns, when they are waged in defence of the right. Your God has certainly been asleep, gone on a journey, or in a condition in which he could not or would not hear. The facts are hard against you.

Wise—The great heart of the South remains unconquered, and, I repeat, you cannot subjugate it.

Chaplain—So blustered South Carolina; but when Gen. Sherman got there she was subjugated easily.

Wise—There's not a precedent in history of the subjugation of such a people.

Chaplain—I do not very well understand what your people mean by subjugation. What we intend to do, and what we *will do*, is to extend the constitution and laws over an undivided country, as in other days. We ask no more, nor will we accept less, though its accomplishment should require us to wipe your people out.

Wise—What is your name, sir, and where are you from?

Chaplain—My name is S——, and I am from near Columbus, Ohio. My ancestors were from Virginia.

Wise—Your's, sir, is an honored name in the old Commonwealth; your vandals laid waste the beautiful home of the Rev. Mr. S ——, and such acts, sir, ought to make you blush.

Chaplain—I set up no claims of credit for the name. It was one of my name who, when acting Mayor of Fredericksburg, Va., and immediately after the battle of the Wilderness, when some three hundred of our poor wounded and sick soldiers were wending their way back to a place of safety, that so disgraced humanity, as to drive them into the rebel lines, under the impression that Grant was whipped. Such a human monster is a disgrace to Caligula, whose crime was that he hung his edicts so high that his subjects could not read them, and then punished them for their violation.

Wise—If you expect peace withdraw your armies from their burnt trail through our country, and let the smouldering ruins of our dwellings be forgotten.

Chaplain—I never knew a criminal who was not anxious to have the iron bolts removed and himself permitted to go scot-free.

Wise—I would prefer to settle this question with a veritable nasal Yankee from New-England than with those half-Virginians from Ohio.

Chaplain—You doubtless prefer to trade with the men who used to supply your market with wooden nutmegs; but, General, mark what I say, the solid men of the Northwest are going to be in at the final settlement of this great question, and they will make a finality of it.

Wise fairly represents the Secessionists of Virginia in calibre as well as appearance, and I have, therefore, given the substance of what he said, to show that the hero of the John Brown excitement, though a prisoner of war, is unchanged, unsubjugated and, like all men of the same school, it is impossible to hold any argument with them to a logical conclusion.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Your real fire-eater, like a Spaniard, is arrogant and overbearing to one in his power, but when matters are reversed, he is generally found to be a cringing, truculent fellow. This was illustrated on the 9th instant in more than one instance. I will record one: While riding into the rebel army soon after the firing had ceased, I met a Captain, Commissary of the Second Corps, who had been captured four days before, and had just then been released. He related that his experience as a prisoner had been anything but agreeable until just before his release. The prisoners were half fed, and treated, by officers in particular, very curtly. Early on the morning of the 9th they were told, with some hauteur, that they (the rebels) had met with a slight disaster—(Custer captured their supplies and guns)—it would doubtless be repaired during the day; but for the present only half of the usual ration would be issued to them. That issued before was not sufficient to keep life in a well man, and the prospect was gloomy enough. A few minutes later the Union prisoners were again approached by several officers, but with manner and tone of voice entirely changed. Regrets were expressed at the quantity and quality of the food supplied; apologies were made for the many inconveniences they were necessarily put to on a forced march, and seemed desirous of impressing upon the minds of the prisoners that they had done everything in their power for their comfort. The rebel officers seemed desirous also of knowing how they would be treated if prisoners of war. Their manner was characterized by so much of a patronizing air that it was at once surmised that the disaster referred to was greater than at first supposed, and one not to be repaired during the day, as at first predicted. A little latter the prisoners, who, up to this time had been kept in close confinement, were courteously allowed to move about camp; rebel officers manifested a desire to enter into friendly conversation, and expressed a hope that this cruel and unnatural war would soon be over, and peace be again restored to the land. A few even went so far as to say, they had always been Union men, but (of course,) were forced into the rebel service. The surprise of the prisoners reached its height when told that they could take their horses, and indeed, all the property they had when captured, and return to the Union army; and in several instances the cause of this sudden change was not ascertained until the Union lines were reached. There everything was explained by the flag of truce.

THE SURRENDER.

I know not why it was, but the moment the firing ceased on that eventful morning, both armies seemed instinctively to realize that the last hostile shot had been fired, the last life had been taken, and that the peace long hoped for and prayed for had at last come to be a reality. The cessation of hostilities was sudden and unexpected in both armies—as abrupt as the snapping of a violin string while an artist is executing a difficult bar of music. As the words "cease firing" was passed along the lines—"a flag-of-truce!"—both armies commenced cheering, and the different bands almost simultaneously played pieces peculiarly suited to the occasion, music that made brave men sink to the earth, their eyes suffused with tears, their hearts too full of gladness to find relief in words. Scores of men unused to the melting mood thus found relief. Rough sunburnt men embraced each other, and there was a mingling of the two armies as if composed of elements always congenial. No one of the vast throng knew that Lee proposed to surrender—it was only known that a flag of truce had caused a cessation of hostilities; and yet, instinctively, every man in the two immense armies felt that they were enemies no longer. It was a scene bordering upon the supernatural—Godlike in its impressions upon those present, which time can never efface. For a long time I wandered about, looking at both armies, in doubt whether what I saw was a veritable reality or only a pleasing illusion, to be dispelled the next moment by whizzing bullets and screeching shells. Never before did I feel so tempted to pinch myself to ascertain whether I was only a mortal or a spirit—a doubt of the reality making me quite nervous, and the unusual stillness painful to bear. At this moment the bands commenced playing (what seemed to be almost heavenly strains) "Old Hundred," and I am not ashamed to say that thousands of hearts on that field at that moment were overcome by emotions more powerful than ever felt before. Like a flash, a panoramic view of the whole national struggle passed through my excited brain. The commencement; the dark, dark hours; the final triumph; the brilliant future for the country, clouded by a thought of those who had fallen in the struggles; the homes made desolate, and involuntarily, men commenced singing "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow," with a significance never so fully felt. One hour of such enchanted existence repays a man for much suffering.

The first emotions subsiding, a more careful survey of the past, with its trials and sufferings, was made, and naturally a thought was given to the responsible authors of this infernal rebellion. Many belonging in this category have atoned for their crime by meeting death in the struggle; others, and perhaps the greatest criminals, have fled to other countries, where they will remain until demanded as fugitives from justice; a few yet remain trusting to fate. A central figure in this galaxy is Robert E. Lee, who, I believe, will yet be held responsible for much of the blood that has drenched this land. One of the last to openly espouse the cause of treason, he was, from his confidential position at the seat of government, the better able to render important assistance to the associated conspirators. When every other means had been exhausted, and it had become absolutely necessary to unite the minds of the people upon a fixed star, Lee, who, up to this time, had signally failed as a military man in West Virginia, and in South Carolina, was, owing to his peculiar family relations, hit upon as the available man, and was first pitted against McClellan in front of Richmond; and history will record that here was the only real success this much over-rated man ever has met with in this war. The rebels made the most of this brief triumph, and the papers of the day were filled with fulsome praise of the great Lee, until the people, and the rank and file of his army began to believe him something more than a human being. Thus the object sought was obtained, and for the last two years the Confederate armies have been held together mainly through the influence of this one man, while he, perhaps, should not be held responsible for concocting the treasonable plot to destroy the government, at the same time his own deluded followers assert, with truth, that he could have put a stop to the strife any time during the last two years. But the world probably will only hold him to account for the blood spilled since last Winter, when he testified before a committee of the rebel Senate that the cause of which he was the military head was a failure. For every drop of blood shed since that time Robert E. Lee should be held answerable.

E. A. PAUL.

Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Secret Service Fund—He makes Heavy Drafts upon the Treasury—How He has been Feathering his Nest.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Richmond, Va., April 22, 1865.

In rumaging yesterday, among some waste papers, which were scattered profusely over the floor of one of the rooms of the Custom-house, which building was used as the Executive Department of the rebel Government, the originals of the following documents were discovered, which will give some idea of the manner in which Jeff. Davis expended the funds of the Confederacy for "secret service" and "necessities and exigencies," which, of course, will cover any and every purpose for which he might see proper to expend the money, which was at his command in unlimited amounts.

These warrants show that fully a year ago the shrewd Davis was quietly accumulating funds in Europe, in gold, with a view of making himself comfortable in the event of the failure of the rebellion, or, it may be, that these sums were swallowed up by the rapacious sympathizing agents abroad, who were thus enabled to mould public opinion in Europe into the belief that the resources of the Confederacy were ample, for who would suppose the rebels to be poor, when their paid agents were so extravagant in their display of means. But to the documents:

2,615—April 26, 1864.

No. 82—[Department mark.]

Executive Office, Richmond, April 25, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir—Please cause a warrant for the sum of one million dollars, payable out of the appropriation for "Secret Service," act of 15th of February, 1864, to be issued in favor of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State,
Payable in foreign countries.
£206,185, 11s. 4d.
Exchange on England requested.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President C. S. A.

Appropriation for Secret Service, $1,000,000.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR "NECESSITIES AND EXIGENCIES."

There appears to have been also an appropriation under this head, which Davis frequently resorted to and expended as he pleased. In this case, as in the previous one, the money was sent abroad in conformity with the following warrant:

[No. 31.] 2,572—April 14, 1864.

Executive Office, Richmond, April 14, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir—Please cause a warrant for the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, payable out of the appropriation for "necessities and exigencies under laws already passed or which may be passed," &c., &c., to be issued in favor of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

Two bills of exchange on England requested, each for £500.
£1,000—$4,850
3
$14,550

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President C. S. A.

Appropriation for "necessities and exigencies,"..$14,550

In explanation of the above, it should be stated that the rebel currency had depreciated to 33⅓ per cent., which caused the warrant to be drawn for three times the amount needed in gold.

No. 33. 2,618—April 27, 1864.

Executive Department, Richmond, April 26, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: Please issue a warrant for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents, payable out of the appropriation for "necessities and exigencies under laws already passed, and which may be passed," &c., &c., to be issued in favor of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.
$3,242 95 in gold.
3
$9,728 85 requested.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President C. S. A.

Appropriation for "necessities and exigencies".$9,728 85.

One or two more of these warrants were found for smaller sums, and all to be expended in Europe, but the above are sufficient to explain the transactions of this department of the rebel public service. As Davis had unlimited control of these appropriations it is easily seen that he could have invested large sums of money for his own use, without exciting suspicion.

EFFORTS TO PROCURE IRON-CLADS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The following, among the loose papers, shows the efforts made by the rebels at the beginning of the war, to purchase or construct iron-clads in England and France, but it seems the attempt failed at that time:

Confederate States Navy Department, Richmond, Sept. 20, 1861.

His Excellency the President.

Sir: From the information [illegible] received from Lieut. James H. North, Confederate State Navy, I conclude that it will be impracticable for him to purchase or construct in England or France, the iron-clad war steamers authorized by act No. 117, approved May 10, 1861, and as an opportunity has presented itself to purchase steamers in Havanna, I have the honor to request that the remaining one million of dollars of the appropriation of that act be placed at the disposal of the Department, and transferred to the appropriation "for the purchase and building of steamers and gun-boats for coast defense of the Confederate States," in act No. 247, approved August 24, 1861.

With much respect, your obedient servant.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

INDORSEMENT OF DAVIS TO THE ABOVE.

Transfer approved as requested, and with the understanding that the vessels when purchased will be clad with iron, so as to achieve the object of the Congress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SOME OF THE "BLOCKADE" STATIONERY.

Besides the official documents, there were lying around loose considerable quantities of writing paper, of good quality, with the British Crown water mark in the centre, and some of a poor quality, with the heading of "Republicana Mexicana," bottles of English ink and bundles of envelopes, showing whence their supplies of stationery were derived. In this department the stationery was good, but in the minor departments the blanks were printed on common brown paper.

RELICS OF A PHILADELPHIA TYLER.

Among the papers were also large numbers of vouchers signed by "Ro. Tyler," whilom Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who made a hasty exit from your State-house in the Spring of 1861, on the occasion of the Fort Sumter excitement, and who latterly occupied the position of Register of the Confederate Treasury. I secured a few of the autographs of Robert, but as they were valueless, they were scarcely worth carrying away.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Sermon on the Death of Mr. Lincoln by Dr. Thompson—The Rebel Marmaduke.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 24, 1865.

A NOVEL VIEW.

Rev. Dr. M. L. P. Thompson, of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, delivered last night a sermon on the death of President Lincoln, which deserves more than a passing notice for the depth, originality and novelty of its views. Dr. Thompson is acknowled to be the champion of the Cincinnati pulpit; and in strength of logic, clearness of comprehension and earnestness of conviction, and consequent power over his hearers, his title is undisputed; though in the mere matter of oratory and mechanical delivery, there is somewhat wanting. He had spoken briefly on the same subject on the first Sabbath after the President's death; but not having had that time for calm deliberation which he wished, he announced that he would again treat the subject elaborately at the next day, (last evening.) It needed but the simple announcement to bring together a vast audience—all that could sit or stand in the spacious church, while many went away, unable to find even space to stand in.

The Doctor founded his discourse on that passage of Scripture which records the death of Moses just before the entry of his people into the Land of Promise. He first dwelt elaborately, and in a fine strain of imaginative delineation, upon the appalling consternation and sadness which fell upon the ancient Israelites, when, after looking anxiously, but in vain, for many days to behold the solitary pilgrim who had gone up in the mountain returning, it was announced to them that he was dead. Was ever any people better prepared than ourselves to hear, in imagination, the wild and bitter cry of despair which went through the encampment by the river, when it was made certain to them that their beloved and glorious leader should appear to them no more?

But, in the midst of all their sorrow, the Israelites could not forget that it was, in great part, their own shortcomings and rebellious murmurings that had caused the death of their great captain, as well as his own personal offences at the waters of Meribah. Should we hesitate and shrink back from pushing the comparison here?

"Was not God's eye upon the assassin all the hours of that dreadful night—up to the very moment that he did the deed? Was not God looking at him, perfectly conscious of his intention? And could not God have intervened some shield to save that precious life, had He not chosen that it should be taken? Yes, we should attribute the death of Mr. Lincoln to the Divine agency; yet not relieve the guilty of the guilt of the crime. It was full of meaning, and the interpretation of it becomes the rightful duty of this solemn hour."

The preacher then proceeded to pay an earnest and eloquent tribute to Mr. Lincoln, as the sustaining and animating centre and hope of all this dreary war. He believed—he was fully assured—that in many of the darkest hours of the past four years the only hope of the Republic rested on him; that no earthly thing could have saved the people from despair and an abandonment of the war but the great-hearted patience of Mr. Lincoln, his unswerving kindness and serenity, and, above all, the immovable popular confidence in that which had become inseparable from his name—his honesty. He believed there had been crises in our terrible civil war when the people's steadfast belief that—whatever other men might do or leave undone—there was at least *one* man in whose integrity they might repose an almost measureless confidence, was all that saved us from shipwreck. But now the war was substantially ended; we were entering on a new phase of our history—a period demanding the wisest and the largest statesmanship, and firmness as well as wisdom. Against rebels in arms Mr. Lincoln had showed himself sufficiently unyielding; but when they were subdued and prostrate at his feet, his good heart relented, and might he not, if he had lived, compromised with justice, and let slip the guilty men who had struck at the nation's life—men who had committed the most horrible crime, that of attempting to murder a nation?

"God had discovered in Mr. Lincoln a disposition to deal leniently with traitors, in order to induce them to return to their duty—to temporize with them, without inflicting upon them that punishment which He had ordained as the reward of their crime. Mr. Lincoln would not have put the seal of condemnation upon the rebels, and public justice would have been unappeased and law dishonored * * * And if ever laws should be executed, it should be on these traitors, whose guilt is worse than that of ten thousand murderers. If allowed to go free, their example would be a snare to all nations in all times. If we were to ask why his death came in that form, it would seem that it was because we would more fully recognize in it the hand of God's providence than if the President had died a natural death in his bed. And was not this terrible deed of assassination intended to furnish a specimen of the spirit of men in rebellion, and to rebuke the policy that would temporize with them, and the vain hope that they might be won by kindness, and to teach us that justice and force alone are to be used in dealing with them."

THE REBEL MARMADUKE.

It will be remembered that some time last November one Vincent Marmaduke, "Colonel," and brother to the General of that name was, together with several others, arrested on suspicion of having plotted to release the rebel prisoners then confined at Camp Douglas, and burn the City of Chicago. A court-martial has been for some time in session, in this city, to try this man and his associates, and has at last arrived at the rather unexpected finding, in the case of Marmaduke, "not guilty." Morris, also, one of the men arrested at the time, has been acquitted, and, together with Marmaduke, has been ordered to be discharged from custody after taking the oath of allegiance. Walsh was condemned to five years' imprisonment, and Semmes three, and Gen. Hooker has designated the penitentiary, at Columbus, as the place of their punishment.

THE PENSACOLA AND MACKINAW RAILROAD.

Most of your readers are not aware, doubtless, that before the war began a scheme had been fully inaugurated for connecting the two remote points named above by a continuous line of rail. Such is the fact. In 1853, Hon. E. D. Mansfield published "the exposition and plan" of such a railroad, and, but for the war, to-day would have seen it far advanced toward completion. Mackinaw is the great central point of lake navigation, and, though not yet a large city, must inevitably become such, while Pensacola will assume a somewhat similar position on the gulf. It is a stupendous undertaking, but lacks less of completion than most people imagine. The northern section, between Fort Wayne, Indiana and Mackinaw has already fifty miles graded, while, by a grant of Congress in 1855, it has 1,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, valued at $10,000,000. The road is estimated to cost only $7,000,000; so that, pecuniarily, there is nothing to prevent the consummation of the plan. It will be 350 miles in extent, passing through Grand Rapids, Michigan, and is estimated to cost $20,000 per mile. The great importance that Mackinaw is to assume in the future can be seen from the fact that all the great railroads of the Northwestern Peninsula of Michigan, running through the mining regions of Lake Superior, are to centre there.

SEGREX.

Gen. Lewis Cass Upon the Assassination of President Lincoln.

HE MOURNS THE DEPLORABLE EVENT.

Detroit, April 24, 1865.

Dear Sir: I have received, and thank you for your [illegible] Committee, to participate in the solemnities of to-morrow, the offering of the citizens of Detroit to the memory of the lamented Chief Magistrate who has been stricken down by the hand of a wretched assassin. I wish I could be with you upon this sad occasion. But I cannot. The infirm state of my health, which has confined me to the house for some months, will not permit me to take part in the duties of the day. But in the numerous assemblages, which the impressive ceremonies will call together, there will not be one who will mourn more sincerely than I do the deplorable event which has spread sorrow and indignation through our whole country. He whom the nation loved and laments was called to his high station at a most portentous crisis, at the commencement of a domestic war, almost without a parallel in human history in the sacrifices and exertions it required, and in the appalling circumstances that marked its progress. The nature of the contest, an attempt to break up the happiest government ever enjoyed by man, gave rise to many new and difficult questions at home and abroad, and added strength to the passions which war usually calls into action. The departed patriot entered upon his new field of duty with an unwavering confidence in the justice of his cause, and in its final triumphant issue, and this confidence accompanied him during all the trials to which he was exposed, inaugurated the policy he felt called on to adopt. And, as in the progress of events, he became better understood by the course of his administration, he became better appreciated by his countrymen. Though differences of opinion as to the measures to be adopted were inseparable from such a contest, involving many issues of weal and of woe, still his noble qualities inspired general confidence and commanded general respect, and his successful administration will be evidence, in all time to come, of his own worth and of the wisdom of his measures.

As his first period of service approached its termination, the prolonged struggle gave unerring indication that right and justice were prevailing, and that the measures for the suppression of the rebellion were doing their work of subjugation. And then came decisive victories to hasten and announce the result, and throughout the land, the public exultation everywhere gave proof of the feelings of the people. But these manifestations of joy were suddenly converted into universal lamentations, for the chosen leader who had conducted our country in the perilous struggle it had encountered, had been taken from us, under atrocious circumstances, that added poignancy to the national affliction. Rarely have nations exhibited such manifestations of sorrow for the loss of a ruler as are now displayed by the American people, and rarely have rulers deserved them in life or in death.

He has been taken from us. The dispensations of the Almighty are often inscrutable, though always wise and just. It becomes us to bow in submission to His decree. May we humbly hope He will hereafter protect our beloved country from all danger, and will raise up wise and honest men for her service, and may their hearts be turned to follow the bright example of him whose loss we now mourn.

I am, dear Sir, with great regard,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
(Signed) LEW. CASS.

Hon. H. C. Barker, Mayor of Detroit, and Chairman of the General Committee.

Reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln.

HIS CHARACTERISTICS AS A LAWYER.

In a speech delivered from the bench of the United States Circuit Court of Chicago, a few days since, Judge Drummond gave the following reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln as a lawyer. He said:

It is not necessary to claim for Mr. Lincoln attributes or qualities which he did not possess. He had the respect and the esteem of all who knew him. He was not skilled in the learning of the schools, and his knowledge of the law was acquired almost entirely by his own unaided study, and by the practice of his profession. Nature gave him great clearness and acuteness of intellect, and a vast fund of common sense, and, in consequence of these, much sagacity in judging of the motives and springs of human conduct. With a voice by no means pleasant, and, indeed, when excited, in its shrill tones, sometimes almost disagreeable; without any of the personal graces of the orator; without much in the outward man indicating superiority of intellect; without great quickness of perception—still his mind was so vigorous, his comprehension so exact and clear, and his judgment so sure, that he easily mastered the intricacies of his profession and became one of the ablest reasoners and most impressive speakers at our bar. With a probity of character known to all, with an intuitive insight into the human heart, with a clearness of statement which was itself an argument, with uncommon power and felicity of illustration—often, it is true, of a plain and homely kind—and with that sincerity and earnestness of manner which carried conviction, he was, perhaps, one of the most successful jury lawyers we have ever had in the State. He always tried a case fairly and honestly. He never intentionally misrepresented the evidence of a witness nor the argument of an opponent. He met both squarely, and, if he could not explain the one or answer the other, substantially admitted it. He never misstated the law according to his own intelligent view of it. Such was the transparent candor and integrity of his nature that he could not well, or strongly, argue a side, or a cause, that he thought wrong. Of course he felt it his duty to say what could be said, and to leave the decision to others; but there could be seen in such cases the inward struggles of his own mind. In trying a case he might occasionally dwell too long upon, or give too much importance to, an inconsiderable point; but this was the exception, and generally he went straight to the citadel of the cause or the question, and struck home there, knowing, if that were won, the outworks would necessarily fall. He could hardly be called very learned in his profession, and yet he rarely tried a cause without fully understanding the law applicable to it; and I have no hesitation in saying he was one of the ablest lawyers I have ever known. It he was forcible before a jury, he was equally so with the Court. He detected with unerring sagacity the weak points of an opponent's argument and pressed his own views with overwhelming strength. His efforts were quite unequal, and it might happen that he would not on some occasions strike one as at all remarkable. But, let him be thoroughly roused—let him feel that he was right and that some principle was involved in his cause—and he would come out with an earnestness of conviction, a power of argument, and a wealth of illustration that I have never seen surpassed. It has been stated since he became President, even by some of his political friends, that he had no marked superiority of mind. Those who said so did not know him, or regarded him with some peculiarity of political bias. No intelligent man who ever watched Mr. Lincoln through a hard-contested case, at the bar, questioned his great ability. In 1838 he met one of the ablest debaters of the country in a memorable political contest, and discussed questions of the highest importance, and no candid or impartial man ever claimed for his antagonist any superiority in the intellectual conflict. His mind was eminently of a practical, even of a mechanical turn, and he tried a difficult patent cause with a skill, clearness and success which excited admiration. He was never a diffuse speaker. His language was not often elegant, or his style classical, but his meaning was unmistakable; and he was at times eloquent with the genuine eloquence of reason and of feeling. Independent of all this, there was pervading the whole man that delightful humor, that genial outflow of human sympathy which who of us that knew him intimately can never forget? His frankness, his integrity, his kindness of manner, his sincerity, and his goodness of heart (and his heart was tender as a woman's,) made him hosts of personal friends, and he grappled them to himself with hooks of steel. He would do, all his life, more for them than for himself. Simple in his habits, without pretension of any kind, and distrustful of himself, he was willing to yield precedence and place to others when he ought to have claimed them for himself; and he rarely, if ever, sought office, except at the urgent solicitation of his friends. As he never won a cause by unfair means, so he never intentionally did a wrong to any one. Such, my brethren of the bar was in some respects at least, the lawyer and the man whose loss we all deplore. Our profession and our State gave him to the nation. Since then his name and fame have been identified with its history, and he will descend to posterity as one of the principal actors in the momentous events which have occurred within the last four years. Future generations will no doubt truly judge of his public character, and perhaps with a more just appreciation than we who live in the midst of a great civil strife; but of this be assured, he will ever be remembered as one who loved and labored for his kind—a noble intellect, a pure patriot and an honest man. Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., then briefly addressed the Court in terms of eulogy of the late President, and at the conclusion of his remarks, the court adjourned.

THE RECENT PLOT IN CANADA.

Examination of the Notorious Larry McDonald.

From the Toronto Globe of April 25.

This individual, known as William Lawrence McDonald, who was arrested on Saturday last for a breach of the neutrality laws at Collingwood, was brought up for examination yesterday afternoon at the Police Court, before Alderman James J. Vance. Mr. Patterson, of the firm of Harrison & Patterson, appeared on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. McMichael, of Cameron & McMichael, was present for the defence. The following is a copy of the information in this case:

Province of Canada, City of Toronto, to-wit: The information of Godfrey Joseph Hyams, of the said City of Toronto, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said City of Toronto, who saith:

That one William Larry McDonald did, in the said City of Toronto, since the passing of the act of the last session of Parliament of this Province, entitled "An Act for the prevention and suppression of outrages in violation of the peace on the frontier of this Province, and for other purposes," to wit: On or about the 10th day of March last, provide and prepare munitions of war and other means for military expeditions, raids or enterprises to be carried on from the town of Collingwood, in Upper Canada, against the territory and dominion of a certain foreign State, called and known as the United States of America, with whom Her Majesty the Queen was and is at peace. GODFREY J. HYAMS.

Sworn before me, the day and year first above written, at the City of Toronto aforesaid.
John Sterling, J. P.

After the prisoner McDonald had been called and placed at the bar, appeared on behalf of the Crown; that he believed Hyams was not in court; but a telegram had been received from him to the effect that he would be in the city to-morrow.

Ald. Vance—Have you any other witnesses?

Mr. Patterson replied that there were other witnesses to be examined for the Crown, but that he would prefer to call Hyams first.

Ald. Vance to Mr. McMichael—Have you any objection to a postponement of the case?

Mr. McMichael—No, but we don't wish to go back to jail. If the information be looked to, it will be seen that it amounts to nothing. He supposed the magistrate would take bail.

Alderman Vance—Bail should be applied for before the Judges, but he had no objection to take bail, if satisfactory. He saw nothing in the act against it; but it seemed to be the intention of the act that bail should be taken by a Judge of the Superior Courts.

Mr. Patterson thought it would be better to consent to a committal for trial; then bail could be applied for.

Mr. McMichael—What amount of bail does your worship require?

Alderman Vance—Double the penalty imposed by the statute, viz.: $6,000.

Mr. Patterson—Well, if really substantial bail be given, I have no objection.

Mr. McMichael—It is certainly heavy bail to demand for such an offence.

The defence here consulted with their client as to whether he would give the amount of bail required, and two of Mr. McDonald's friends offered to give security for the required amount.

Mr. McMichael, however, stated that his client had considered as to the amount of bail, and thought that it was by far too large. Mr. McDonald's friends had offered to give the required security, but that gentleman thought it would be asking too much of his friends to go bail for such a large amount.

Alderman Vance said that if Hyams was on his way to the city, there need be no delay, and the case could come up to-morrow, when Mr. McDonald could be brought up by the Governor of the jail, and thus inconvenienced as little as possible.

The case accordingly comes up for reëxamination to-day.

The Court then adjourned, and McDonald was removed to the jail.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Official Report of Gen. B. J. Sweet.

Gen. B. Sweet has made his official report of the investigation into the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Chase, near Chicago. He says it is proved that Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, went to Windsor, Canada, some time in May or June last, under the assumed name of Capt. Carson, and having been supplied by the rebel government with large sums of money for the purpose, commenced operations to organize in Canada an expedition to release rebel prisoners of war at different camps in the Northwest, and aid the "Sons of Liberty," with money and arms, to raise an insurrection, especially in the States of Illinois and Indiana, against the Government of the United States.

About the 25th day of August last an expedition was organized at Toronto, Canada, under the immediate direction of Capt. Hines, formerly of Morgan's command, composed of one hundred and fifty to two hundred escaped prisoners and rebel soldiers, accompanied by Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, at one time Morgan's Chief of Staff, and afterward Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. Bragg; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri; Col. Ben. Anderson, of Kentucky; Captains Castleman and Cantrill, formerly of Morgan's command, and other rebel officers. This force was armed with pistols at Toronto, divided, and its members, in citizen's dress, came to Chicago, by different routes, in the same trains which brought the thronging thousands who assembled on the 29th of August to attend the Chicago Convention, and which made it difficult to detect their presence.

It was to have been assisted by large numbers of "Sons of Liberty" and other guerrillas, who came armed to that convention, gathered from Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, and were to be under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. Chas. Walsh, of the "Sons of Liberty."

The presence of these officers and men for that purpose was suspected by the government, and reinforcements were made to the garrison at Camp Douglas, which thwarted the expedition, and its members dispersed, some of the rebel officers and soldiers to Canada, others to Kentucky, and yet others to southern Indiana and Illinois, and the "Sons of Liberty" and guerrillas to their respective homes, to await a signal for the general uprising which, it was determined, should soon take place in the States of Illinois and Indiana against the government.

The danger supposed to be passed, the reinforcements sent to this garrison were ordered elsewhere, leaving barely force enough, with the most rigid economy in the use of officers and enlisted men, to guard the prisoners of war, and perform other necessary duties at this post.

About the first of November another expedition of like character was organized in Canada, to be commanded by Capt. Hines, and composed of the same elements as that which had failed at the time of the Chicago Convention. It was determined that the attempt should be made about the period of the Presidential election, and the night of that day was finally designated as the time when the plot should be executed.

During the canvass which preceded the election, the "Sons of Liberty," a secret organization, within, and beyond all doubt unknown to the better portion and majority of the Democratic party, has caused it to be wildly proclaimed and believed that there was an intention on the part of the government, and great danger that such intention would be carried into effect, to interfere by military force at the polls, against the Democratic party, as an excuse under which to arm themselves, as individuals, and had also obtained and concealed at different places in this city, arms and ammunition for themselves and the rebel prisoners of war, when they should be released.

On the evening of the 5th day of November, it was reported that a large number of persons of suspicious character had arrived in the city from Fayette and Christian counties, in Illinois, and that more were coming.

On Sunday, the 6th day of November, late in the afternoon, it became evident that the city was filling up with suspicious characters, some of whom were prisoners of war, and soldiers of the rebel army, that Capt. Hines, Col. Grenfell, and Col. Marmaduke were here to lead, and that Brig.-Gen. Walsh, of the "Sons of Liberty," had ordered large numbers of members of that order, from the Southern portion of Illinois, to coöperate with them.

Adopting measures which proved effective to detect the presence and identify the persons of the officers and leaders, and ascertain their plans, it was manifest that they had the means of gathering a force considerably larger than the little garrison then guarding between eight and nine thousand prisoners of war at Camp Douglass, and that, taking advantage of the excitement and the large number of persons who would ordinarily fill the streets on election night, they intended to make a night attack on and surprise this camp, release and arm the prisoners of war, cut the telegraph wires, burn the railroad depots, seize the banks and stores containing arms and ammunition, take possession of the city, and commence a campaign for the release of other prisoners of war in the States of Illinois and Indiana, thus organizing an army to effect and give success to the general uprising so long contemplated by the "Sons of Liberty."

The whole number of troops for duty at Camp Douglas on that day was as follows:

Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Skinner, commanding	273
Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut.-Col Martin Flood, commanding	377
Total infantry	650
Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery, Lieut. James W. Gamble, commanding	146
Making a total of	796

to guard 8,352 prisoners of war confined in the garrison square at this camp, by a fence constructed of inch-boards, twelve feet high.

The election was to take place on Tuesday, the 8th, two days thereafter.

By deferring action till the night of Monday, the 7th inst., probably all the officers and leaders, and many more of the men and arms of the expedition might have been captured, and more home rebels exposed; but such delay would have protracted the necessary movements and attending excitement into the very day of the Presidential election.

The great interests involved would scarcely justify taking the inevitable risks of postponement.

Sending a dispatch, dated 8:30 o'clock P. M. Nov. 6, by messenger over the railroad to Brig.-Gen. John Cook, commanding the District of Illinois, a copy of which, numbered one, is annexed to, and made a part of this report, the following arrests were made during the night:

Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, and J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at the Richmond House; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, at the house of Dr. E. W. Edwards, No. 70 Adams-street; Brig.-Gen. Charles Walsh, of the "Sons of Liberty;" Capt. Cantrill, of Morgan's command, and Charles Traverse, rank unknown, probably an officer under an assumed name, at the house of Gen. Walsh; Judge Buckner S. Morris, Treasurer of the "Sons of Liberty," at his house, No. 6 Washington-street; also capturing at the same time in Walsh's house, about thirty rods from Camp Douglas, arms and ammunition, as per annexed schedule, numbered two. The shot guns were all loaded with cartridges, composed of from nine to twelve largest-sized buckshot, and capped. The revolvers, (Joslyn's patent 10-inch barrel,) also loaded and capped; reporting to Brig.-Gen. John Cook, commanding District of Illinois, and Col. William Hoffman, Commanding-General of prisoners, by telegraphic dispatch, dated Camp Douglas, Nov. 7, at 4 o'clock A. M., a copy of which is hereto annexed, numbered three, made a part of this report.

He further says:

On the 16th instant, a young Englishman from Canada, under British protection papers, named Mongham, was arrested, who proves to be a messenger between Jacob Thompson, Capt. Hines, Brig.-Gen. Walsh, and the guerillas of Col. Jesse, of Kentucky.

An examination of many of the persons so arrested, show beyond all doubt that the "Sons of Liberty" is a treasonable, widely extended and powerful organization, touching into almost, if not all the counties of this State, that it is an organization of two branches, one civil, the other military, the mem- branch; that important secrets in relation to military plans and the location of the depots for arms were carefully guarded from persons of civil membership, though even they well knew that the organization had such depots and was animated with a spirit of intense hostility to the government; that many of its leaders must have known of the intended attack on this camp and city, and that some of them have actually been in consultation face to face with men whom they knew to be rebel officers, conspiring to produce a revolution in the Northwest.

A schedule is hereto attached numbered four, which is believed to contain the names of some of the leading and most dangerous men belonging to this organization in the several counties of the State of Illinois.

I respectfully recommend that the officers of the rebel army, and as many of the "Sons of Liberty" and guerrillas above-mentioned, as the interests of the government may require, be tried before a military commission and punished.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Memory of Mr. Lincoln.

SPEECH BY GEN. BANKS.

The New-Orleans papers, by this arrival, are filled with accounts of demonstrations made out of respect to the memory of Mr. Lincoln. A meeting of the officers of the army and navy was held at Liberty Hall, April 21, when speeches were made by Gens. Hurlbut, Banks and Brayman, the first of whom presided. Gen. Banks said in the course of his remarks:

Mr. Lincoln was called to the office of President unexpectedly, and almost without being known to the great mass of the people of the country. He had not had great experience in public affairs; but as one of the citizens of the United States, where all are interested, and all to a degree intelligent and instructed, he was suddenly found to possess the qualities that were required in the Chief Magistrate in such an emergency, as no mind had ever appreciated. Those principles which were connected with a peaceful administration were so profoundly impressed upon his nature, that his sentiments were received with universal satisfaction, and the doubt which existed in the minds of all men before his election, whether it would be possible to unite the chiefs of the different parties of the country in support of one policy, was solved instantly upon the presentation of his views to Congress and to the people of the country. It is not, perhaps, surprising that he should have been able to have anticipated the general judgment, and to have pronounced the general views of the people of this country, in this great crisis, in a manner to have united their support. But he was, Sir, as you have said, by the constitution of the country, made Commander-in-Chief, and invested with the military and naval power of the people, as well as the direction of their civil affairs—and it is here, perhaps, that history will accord him greater wisdom and greater success even than in the discharge of his constitutional duties as a civil officer—the Chief Magistrate of the country. You have known him, Sir, I have known him partially myself, and every one before us, whether officer or soldier, has known him more or less as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It is in his position as Commander-in-Chief that we deplore his loss, and I can say for myself, that I believe no man of our time has been gifted in a more extraordinary degree with the military instinct, than the late President of the United States. He has given, perhaps, as close attention to the general course of military affairs, and has known better the events of each day as they transpired, than any other man connected with public life, either civil or military. He has been able with justice to individuals and the general traditions of our history, so to sum up the events of each day, as to form a just opinion, and to give exact and precise orders as to the course to be pursued. In this he has been more remarkable than any man in the history of our time, equal perhaps to the extraordinary capacity which has been manifested in a similar position at any time. I believe it will be found when history makes a searching record, and traces the acts, and the opinions and the counsels of the President in all the various trials through which the country has passed, that his judgment in military affairs has been as profound as that of any man of the present age. With a wisdom which has distinguished him above other men, he has not sought to subvert the judgment of all others to his own will. In this he manifested a patience which has been sublime, a justice which has been unequaled, and has given to his country a success in this great crisis that is even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine of our people.

* * * In the President and in the Secretary of State, his tried and trusted counselor, they have stricken down the foremost men, whether in power or in private life, who have labored for the welfare of the people in arms against the government, and at the moment that they were stricken, one in death and the other to the verge of the grave, we may well say that there were no two men who had a greater desire or greater power to protect the fallen arm of the rebellion than they. We do not know what may be the consequences of this loss, or the course of men who must naturally supply their places, but we must feel assured that it cannot be in any possible event dictated by a spirit of kindness more strong than that which has been manifested by the chief and counselor whose loss and injuries we deplore. It will be seen hereafter, that in this case, as in all other crimes, the consequences have been most terrible to those who have been most nearly connected with the crime. But of this we have no right to pronounce judgment. We leave the future in the hands of God and the people. We mourn the loss of men so upright, so wise, so just, so full of devotion for their country and its people, as to lose the consciousness of self-interest or personal advantage, but we pray that the loss may be made good to the country. More than this, Sir, in your behalf, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers whom we see here to-day, I cannot say but I counsel them to consider well the lesson which it enforces upon us, and to remember well that it is their duty to maintain the interests of the country. The government which these great men represented must still be upheld; the principles upon which the institutions of that government have been founded must still be maintained. If upon the battle-field, let danger and toil be welcome; if in the arena of civil contest, still must we be faithful to our trust there. The world has a right to demand of us this course, that whatever may result from the great wrong under which we labor and deplore, that the institutions of republican government shall still be maintained, and the liberties of our people still be preserved.

The General, also, was much affected at times, and his remarks were listened to with profound interest throughout.

Resolutions appropriately commemorating the sad event were offered and adopted.

SPEECH BY JUDGE PEABODY.

Judge Peabody, in adjourning his court, said:

With the late Secretary of State, and his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, I have been for many years most intimately acquainted. I can hardly name a man whom I knew better or more intimately than the late Secretary of State. His great intellectual powers and attainments are known to the world. His eminent position as a patriot and a statesman are acknowledged by all. But the natural directness and simplicity of his benevolence, and the strength and comprehensiveness of his patriotism, the amiability and truly Christian loveliness of his character can never be fully known or realized by those who know him only as a public man, and is only known by his acts and savings to the intelligent and well informed of his day.

I have spent many hours at a time on many days with him in private conversation, in which not only public matters were freely treated and discussed, but his own personal relation and interest in them have been noted and considered very fully and freely, and his personal relations with the persons conspicuously engaged in measures friendly or hostile have been very fully given, and I am entirely convinced that he entertained no unfriendliness to any one in the world. He would not, if he could have done it by the wishing, have inflicted the slightest pang on any one, not even his bitterest enemy, or what was more on his mind, he would not have inflicted such a pang unnecessarily on the bitterest enemy of his beloved country.

Neither the teaching nor the example of the great founder of our religion was more free from malevolence than were the life and walk of this great and good man; and no one would know him, well and intimately, without being impressed with the absence of everything bad and unamiable in him. His moderation, patience and forbearance were most conspicuous, and the severity and happiness of his mind, based on his trust in the wisdom and beneficence of Providence, never forsook him. His counsels, could they have been continued to us, would have been, in the present and future, as they have been in the past, invaluable.

The Assistant Secretary was equally endowed with most of these virtues, and his loss, too, will be well nigh irreparable.

The nation may well mourn its great bereavement in the loss of each of the deceased. They were great and wise and good.

The Court will be adjourned to Monday next, the 24th inst.

GEN. SHERMAN TO THE CONSULS.

Headquarters Southern Division Louisiana, Thursday, April 20, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, takes this occasion to publicly tender his compliments to the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and her dependencies, Denmark, Belgium, Greece, Brazil, Venezuela, and all others concerned, resident in New-Orleans; and, in the name of his government, to express due appreciation of the prompt and signal marks of respect and mourning shown at their Consulates on receipt of the intelligence, yesterday, of the awful calamity which has befallen this nation.

Such evidence of sympathy on the part of sister nations—a sympathy inseparable from that of the sacred cause in which they are struggling—will not be lost upon the American people, will tend to more strongly cement together the patriotic hearts of the progressive nations of the earth.

Official: J. MALONEY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1865

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We gave some days ago an intimation that the government was about to make an important reduction in the materials and expense of the War Department. The official order was issued on Friday. It directs that the chiefs of the several bureaus shall ascertain at once what retrenchments can be made without prejudice to the public welfare. Ocean transports and river steamers are to be discharged as far as possible. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation, will be stopped; also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped. The Chief of Ordnance will stop all purchases of arms and ammunition and materials, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance-stores in the government arsenals. The Chief of Engineers will stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made. All soldiers in the hospitals, who require no further medical treatment, will be honorably discharged from service, with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men, who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furlough or in parole-camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged. The army will be reduced as rapidly as possible. The Quartermaster's Subsistence, Engineer and Provost-Marshal General's departments will reduce the number of clerks and employes to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments. The Commissary of Prisoners will have rolls made out of the name, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of Executive clemency, may be released upon the terms that the President shall deem fit.

A letter from an officer in one of the colored regiments at Richmond writes a doleful picture of the distressed condition of the people of that city. He says they are actually starving by thousands. Government is doing all it can, but it cannot reach many cases; it can only help those who apply, and many are unable to do so, while others are too proud to receive aid in this open manner. Working for $2 a day may be very fine at our rate of currency; but when flour is $1,200 per barrel, it is not difficult to understand that terrible distress must prevail. The writer suggests that some organizes system of relief should be organized.

About nine hundred rebels were surrendered at Cumberland Gap on Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of a late date, says that from careful estimates made by merchants, millers and others, who have means of knowing, it is believed full half of last year's wheat crop is still in the hands of farmers in that State. The large crops of say from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels, is generally unsold, and there is no disposition to sell at the present reduced prices. The paper say, we have advices from Illinois, which state the same facts, only to a greater degree, apply to that State.

The directors of the Danville Railroad ask permission to get their road to work. It is granted on their taking the oath of allegiance, the government retaining the right to take possession of the road at any time they see proper. It is believed the cars on the route will be running in two or three days.

It is stated that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are making surveys in contemplation of a line of railroad between Rondout and Port Jervis, N. Y., for their coal business, as well as for the transportation of passengers and miscellaneous freight.

The bill chartering the city of Newburgh, N. Y., passed the Senate on Saturday. Having previously gone through the House, it only awaits the Governor's signature to become law. The charter will go into effect next March.

The Arkansas Legislature has finally got a quorum. The Constitutional Amendment was passed unanimously. The House is busy about a bill disfranching all who hold positions in the rebel army.

Navigation from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan is fully open. The propeller *Montgomery* passed through the Straits of Mackinaw on the 19th inst., that event taking place three days earlier this year than it did last.

Some of our enterprising naval operators made a fine strike at Mobile. Going up the river in launches, they captured a blockade-runner loaded with 4,000 bales of cotton.

Mount Baker, California, has been for some time in a state of active eruption, and its formerly sharp point has been flattened down ten or fifteen hundred feet.

The California end of the Pacific Railroad now employs about 2,300 laborers, 800 of whom are whites, and the remainder Chinese. Cars will be running thirty-six miles from Sacramento next week.

At New-Orleans the news of the assassination of President LINCOLN created the most intense excitement. Business was entirely stopped, and the greatest sorrow was manifested by the people.

All the funds required to pay Gen. SHERMAN'S army in full will be ready by the middle of next week. It will require eleven millions of dollars for this purpose.

The Orleans (N. Y.) *Advertiser* states that oil has been struck near Yorkshire, at the depth of 704 feet. The well yields about twelve barrels a day.

A great flood in the district of Berthier and Sorel, in Canada, recently swept away houses, barns and stock, and drove the inhabitants into the tall trees. Many lives were lost.

The message of Gov. BROWNLOW to the Tennessee Legislature, says that the State debt was, in October, 1861, $6,896,606 66.

Returns of the census taken last year in Iowa, so far as they have gone, show an increase in the population of the State of over 100,000 since 1860.

Gov. SMITH, of Rhode Island, is receiving contributions of $1 each from subscribers to a fund to be presented to Mrs. LINCOLN.

LOCAL NEWS.

A destructive fire occurred last evening, at Nos. 283 to 291 Monroe-street and in the rear of Nos. 312 and 344 Madison-street, and loss to the amount of about $20,000 was sustained by Messrs. BATTISON, STRINGHAM & BISHOP, proprietors of the Union Mahogany Steam Saw-mill and Lumber-yard; $6,000 by Mr. J. J. POST; $5,000 by Mr. C. W. HOUGHTON, veneer cutter, and $3,000 by CHARLES GLOSE, cabinetmaker. There is but little insurance.

Very naturally, the sweeping orders for reducing expenses in the War Department has created intense excitement. About three-fourths of the clerks in that department will be discharged. We presume most of them will come home with a light opinion of the great richness of Uncle Sam's official diggings.

JAMES MAHONEY, a youth of 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 131 Mulberry-street, attempted to ride on the trunk-rack of hackney coach, No. 250, but his clothing was caught by one of the wheels and he was dragged to the pavement and mortally injured. An ante-mortem deposition was taken, yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY.

The new law, which legislates six police magistrates out of the Court of Special Sessions and appoints Justice JOSEPH DOWLING, of the Second, and Justice RICHARD KELLY, of the Sixth Judicial District, to sit in that court, takes effect to-morrow.

Mrs. MARY BRENNAN was burned to death at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in a fire which consumed the two dwellings Nos. 114 and 116 West Fifty-third-street. The effects of all the tenants were destroyed.

LEWIS BAKER, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, fell dead in Broadway, while running to a fire in Bleecker-street, near Broadway, last evening.

Last night the market was slow but tolerably strong. Gold closed at 146¾.

The Order for the Reduction of Military Expenses.

The order for the reduction of military expenses, of which Secretary STANTON gave notice after LEE'S surrender, has been officially promulgated. It is exceedingly comprehensive, and, regarded in its general bearing, it constitutes the best practical assurance the country could have that the great business of the war is over, and that whatever provision it may be found necessary henceforth to make for maintaining the supreme authority of the Government in the districts recently occupied by the rebel armies, may be found in a greatly reduced military establishment.

The first portion of the order is, to a certain extent, indefinite, as it seems to leave the estimate of what may be practicable and expedient reductions, to the Chiefs of the several bureaus. The order, however, is made sufficiently specific in what follows. The Quartermaster-General is at once to discharge all army transports not required to bring home troops from remote departments. This includes river as well as ocean steamers, and the amount saved to the government in this branch of the service alone may be counted by tens of millions, easily, before the close of the year. The inland transportation, it will, of course, be impossible to reduce for some time at the same rate, as our troops will be stationed temporarily, at least, at certain interior points, with which railway connections from the seaboard will have to be maintained, and—in some cases—*built*. But the enormous losses in trains, and the destruction of roadways—caused by rebel military enterprise, regular and irregular, will no longer appear in the estimates of the Department. And, of course, all purchases for railroad construction—aside from what will be needed to keep up communication with certain garrisons in the interior—will be promptly stopped.

The supplies required by the Commissary-General will hereafter be limited, we may say almost exclusively, by the wants of the forces actually in the field, and as these will be reduced, before the close of the fiscal year, to probably less than one-half what they are today, the saving in provisioning will be commensurate.

The expenditure of the Ordnance Department last year exceeded *forty-five million dollars*. All but a fraction of this will be saved during the coming year; for the orders are positive to stop *all purchases* of arms, ammunition, and the materials therefor. Here, in one military bureau, we shall have a saving amounting to at least half the whole customs revenue of the country.

In the Engineers' Department the reduction of expenses will be much less marked, as we believe it will be impossible to dispense altogether with the outlay for artillery and other improvements which are likely to be constantly rendered necessary by the rivalry of other powers, and the progress of invention abroad. The Engineers' accounts last year reached the sum of $6,345,191. How far this can be judiciously reduced, we presume, cannot be safely estimated at the present time.

The same indefiniteness will possibly apply to military railroad and military telegraph expenses—at least for the next six months. But in the Surgeon-General's Department, it is safe to reckon that the outlay will be reduced, by at least two-thirds before the close of the present year. The maintenance of one hundred and ninety hospitals, with other contingent provisions for these, and surgical attendance in the field, reached, last year, the enormous sum of $12,264,000. As all the soldiers now in hospital, not actually requiring medical treatment, are to be paid off and honorably discharged at once, and as the number of convalescents is very much larger than the permanently disabled, we shall doubtless find the estimates made for this department at the beginning of the fiscal year at least two-thirds in excess of the actual wants of the service.

The recruiting and conscription branches of the service which, last year, swallowed up $14,600,000, will not henceforth appear in the accounts at all, and that amount will, therefore, represent the actual saving in the Provost-Marshal's bureau for the current year.

This partial examination of the details of the Secretary of War's retrenchment order will indicate to our readers that it is no vague or indefinite scheme of economy, but a practical and immediate curtailment of the expenses of the Government, which—with the reductions made in other departments of the public service—promises to balance the public revenue and disbursements before the expiry of the present year.

THE LONDON SUN IN A FOG.—The British Tory papers which reached us by the *Africa* last night were still occupied in showing that the military and financial prospects of the Southern Confederacy were very brilliant, and the military and financial prospects of the North very dismal. The London *Sun* of the 10th occupies a prodigious amount of its space in proving these things. Its military philosophy is very entertaining, but not more so than its financial theories. It says:

"The fact is, the credit of the North is shaken, and the new Secretary, MCCULLOUGH, is alarmed at the aspect of affairs, as well he may be. *Should gold fall below 150 their securities will be worthless, and money difficult to raise by any means.* The powers given to the Southern leaders increase the Northern uneasiness. *The Confederates are now enabled to raise men and money* within their own territories, and this fact makes the North anxious for peace."

Now, the London *Sun*, or any other sun, can purchase gold in Wall-street below 150; and if it desires to confirm its opinions of the worthlessness of our securities, we refer it to the Stock list; and if further it desires to know how difficult it is to "raise money by any means," we refer it to the statements made in all the daily papers by JAY COOKE.

The incurable ignorance, the absolute idiocy of nearly the entire press of Europe, in treating of American affairs, would be incredible if we had not the proofs of it continually before us.

Improvements in Education—Report of Mr. Caulkins.

There has long been an impression abroad that New-York, though distinguished for the liberality of its merchants, its philanthropy, and its immense energy and enterprise, is by no means so remarkable for its advanced system of education. The improvements which the progress of the age has introduced into education were thought not to have reached our New-York Schools—especially those of the primary department. Many of our school trustees have apparently believed that any kind of teacher would do for a school of young children, and the public have had the pain of witnessing hundreds of little children put through a purely mechanical drill of instruction, without the least invention, or any calling forth of the faculties of the individual child. Few teachers seem to have thought that the teaching of *language* to a child is one of the most difficult branches of instruction, and that the utmost skill and invention might be applied in it to good purpose.

We are glad to call attention to evidences of improvement in a matter so important to the public.

The report of the City Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools shows a proper appreciation of the improvements to be introduced in our Primary Schools of teachers. He says:

"The practice of placing totally inexperienced young persons in charge of the lowest classes and youngest pupils in our Primary Schools, is a pernicious one. This is one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of efficient instruction of the pupils of the lowest grades. In many instances, these young teachers would succeed better with more advanced classes in the Primary, or with the lower classes in the Grammar Schools."

Speaking of the low condition of teaching, he adds:

"This state of things will excite no wonder when it is remembered how large a number of teachers are employed in our Primary Schools, (1,200) and that too many of these possess so little interest in their work, and are so destitute of a true teacher's spirit, that they will not take even the trouble to improve the opportunities which are provided for their instruction in matters pertaining to the successful discharge of their daily duties. But such teachers rarely teach anything other than in a most humdrum way. It is sad to witness the deadening effects of their influence upon all habits of thought on the part of their classes."

Again he notes, on the other side:

"But happily there are numerous instances where a different spirit is manifested by teachers in their earnestness to improve all opportunities for learning everything that will aid them in their duties. Better modes of teaching are practiced, and the spirit of object lessons is beginning to pervade all the processes employed by them in teaching the various subjects pursued by their classes. Their pupils are trained to think and to express their thoughts. They acquire ideas as well as words. Their entire modes of instruction are gradually becoming more thorough and practical, awakening and developing the various mental powers of the pupils. The effect of such teaching so readily become apparent in the tone of the class, and the habits of thought manifested throughout all their exercises, that it would be quite unnecessary to make inquiries of the teacher, in order to determine what are her general methods of instruction."

The "Object System" is now recognized by our best teachers as the most advanced method with primary classes, and one capable, in many of its features, of being employed in schools for older pupils. The great difficulty it has to struggle with is in the laziness of the teachers, as it entirely does away with the old humdrum method, and requires incessant activity and invention. But, demanding a higher stamp of teachers, it should also introduce a higher scale of salary, as Mr. CAULKINS has indicated. Mr. CAULKINS has already called the attention of our public school teachers to the system by a course of able, lectures, which will do much to improve and elevate the system of primary instruction in the city.

In particular branches of instruction the report makes valuable suggestions. Thus of geography:

"Geography having been prescribed in the new course of studies for the Primary Schools, it will be my endeavor to carry out that course of instruction which was evidently contemplated in the introduction of this subject, viz.: Taking up geography in connection with lessons on place, beginning at home, where nature commences with the child, and extending the subject from the prominent features and descriptions of the local geography of the city and vicinity, including definitions of islands, bays, rivers, capes, &c., to the most prominent outlines of the natural and grand civil divisions of the world, through the aid of maps and globes. In thus introducing the subject of geography into the primary course, it would be desirable for teachers to omit most of that which pertains to mathematical geography, and also the details of political geography, both of which properly belong to a Grammar School course. Chief attention should be directed to the outlines and locations of the physical features of the several countries to which the pupils' attention may be directed."

The hint about "definition and spelling" is a very wise suggestion, on a topic where the utmost stupidity is usually shown—that is, that the two should be kept entirely distinct. "I am satisfied," he says,

"that children will learn spelling much more rapidly and efficiently by attending to that alone, without being required to give definitions to all the words spelled; and also that they will acquire a better knowledge of the definitions by attending to them in connection with the use of words in reading lessons, and by means of familiar sentences, formed to illustrate their signification. Abstract definitions are of little value; and especially so when they are attached to those every-day words, which are far more clearly understood by themselves, than through the aid of any definitions that may be given of them. To hear a class of five-year-old children, who are just learning to read simple words, give as a definition for *man*, 'a very useful animal,' could scarcely cause one to regard the instruction of the class as more efficient than if the word had been spelled without adding the so-called definition.

In "written arithmetic," the following is full of wisdom:

"Giving long examples and large numbers seriously interferes with thorough and intelligent instruction. It is worth tenfold more to a pupil to be able to perform readily and understandingly five practical questions in multiplication, similar to the following: 'If a pupil recite 25 lessons each week, how many lessons would he recite in 16 weeks?' 'If one chair cost $17, how much would 24 chairs cost?' each of which could hardly require more than three minutes to solve, than to perform a single abstract example of multiplying 879,586,985 by 758,965, which would probably take an ordinary class from fifteen to twenty minutes to work out. Practical questions of comparatively small numbers will give the pupils in our Primary Schools a better knowledge of arithmetic than the long abstract questions which are too often used by teachers, and which lead pupils to so much mechanical work.

Mechanical teaching is met with in the lessons on the tables of weights and measures, as well as in slate exercises. It can be of but little value to a pupil to learn to recite the denominations of the several tables, from the highest to the lowest, and the tables, from the lowest to the highest, even with rapid fluency. If the same pupils cannot tell how many ounces there are in a pound of sugar, nor how many quarts in a gallon of water.

When the principles of teaching, which form an essential part of that system of instruction known as Object Lessons, become thoroughly understood and applied in all the studies of the primary course, there will seldom be found cause to say that arithmetic, the tables, definitions, geography, or any other subject, is taught mechanically."

The Rights of Paroled Prisoners.

Whether paroled rebel officers should be allowed to continue to wear the livery of JEFF. DAVIS, whether they should be permitted to strut at large in one county, while refused the right of entering another county, would seem to be questions—superficially viewed—of altogether minor importance. It needs an inquest into the use or the abuse which has followed the parolement of LEE'S men, to enable us properly to estimate the expediency of subjecting the habits and movements of this exceptional class to strict military surveillance. Their bearing, thus far, certainly shows little to justify any measure of toleration toward them, which is not absolutely guaranteed in the terms of LEE'S capitulation.

The demeanor of LEE himself has assuredly not been marked by that unobtrusiveness which we should have looked for in one who boasts the breeding of a gentleman—to say nothing of what was expected from a disciplined soldier, professing at once a ready submission to the fate of war, and a desire for the complete restoration of peace. His figuring at a photographic gallery with the members of his late staff in the toggery of the bastard Confederacy may be judged of—aside from its political significance—on grounds of taste alone. But we fear that his "farewell order" to the relics of his army, which has escaped close criticism by reason of the overwhelming absorption of public thought in the great calamity, will be found to have been dictated by a spirit of defiance to the supreme authority of the government; to have been at once the index and the inspiration of a contemptuous, sullen and persistent disregard of any obligation of loyalty, or of even a decent observance of the commonest proprieties which the situation demanded. In that order, LEE, so far from announcing his desire for a return of peace, boasts that he surrendered only to overwhelming numbers. He indulges in the lying averment that he had no distrust of his men remaining steadfast to him, although he was surrounded, on the morning of the capitulation, with but a wretched remnant of his old army—full twenty thousand having deserted him within the preceding forty-eight hours. He tells this band of miserable conscripts that their soldierly qualities have endeared them to their countrymen. He assures them that they will carry home with them the satisfaction of duty faithfully performed. And he finally leaves them with "increasing admiration of their constancy and devotion to *their country!*"

We can understand, in the light of this "order," how it has come to pass that each succeeding day since the capitulation, has seen the daintier class of the rebel soldiers, thus paroled and thus complimented, more insolent, obtrusive and defiant. We can comprehend how they foist themselves into the society of loyal men, parading the insignia of their treason. We can even believe the almost incredible story that, three days after the President's death, released officers of LEE'S army were heard to boast that, if the murder had taken place ten days sooner, they would have been marching on victoriously, with LEE at their head, for the National capital.

It is in view of the rampant spirit of treasonable insolence which such utterances and such deeds as these portray, that it has become necessary for the Secretary of War to hold himself advised as to how far the enlargement granted under the surrender of LEE'S army really extends. It has become necessary first to apply a strictly legal definition to the terms of capitulation, so that there be no possible imputation of broken faith against the government, and no conceivable aspersion of the wisdom and expediency of the action of the Lieutenant-General, or of the supreme directions under which he acted. Having found that, by no possible interpretation of the military parole, can the act of a large and offensive class of released rebel officers be justified, it is now open to the military authorities to test the question, practically and at once, whether foul-mouthed treason shall stalk abroad unrebuked and unpunished, be the traitors who they may. The test cannot be applied an hour too soon. We must either exorcise the demon, and utterly destroy it, or see the nation itself yet destroyed.

DANGEROUS CAR-DRIVING.—We fail to see any reform in the reckless habit of driving the city railroad cars along the overcrowded and angular piece of road from Printing-house-square to Broadway. The Dry Dock line, which runs partly on the sidewalk for a considerable distance, is especially culpable in not seeing that its servants are more careful. Six miles an hour is no uncommon rate of travel at the very worst parts of the road. Why do the police take no cognizance of this disgraceful and perilous state of things? Why do the company lay themselves open to a charge of negligence amounting almost to criminality? The thing should be reformed altogether, and reformed speedily. Crossing from Park-row to the City Hall has become an adventure, at almost any hour of the day.

Abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies.

An agitation for the abolition of slavery in the colonies has begun in Spain. The first meeting of the Spanish Abolitionist Society was held on Sunday, April 2, in the Academy of Jurisprudence at Madrid. It was presided over by Don ANTONIO MARIA SEGOVIA, a member of the Lower Chamber of the Cortes and one of the founders of the society. The report of the meeting describes it as having been very full and enthusiastic; and resolutions were passed laudatory of the objects of the society, and appointing Don SEBASTIANO OLOZAGA its President, one of the leaders of the Progresista party; and a committee was elected composed of persons of very high social standing, as well as of great political influence.

The agitation thus inaugurated is hardly likely to pause until it has attained its objects. The anti-slavery movement has not, as yet, been begun in any Christian country, without, in a few years, carrying everything before it. It has uprooted the institution in England, France and Holland. We are witnessing, to-day, its destruction by the same instrumentality in our own country, for it may be safely alleged that the war has simply hastened a result which, even without the war, was inevitable. The extreme restiveness of the slaveholders under the fire of words kept up against them at the North, proved better than aught else how fast their institution was crumbling under this alone. Russia, too, has felt the force of the ideas on which the crusade against negro slavery was based, and has transformed her serfs into men.

Spain remained, until now, the only country in Europe on which the Abolitionists had, apparently, made no impression, but even there it seems the seed has already been sown, and is now bearing fruit. The open discussion of the matter once begun, and the public attention once called to it, we feel satisfied it will not take very long to add the Spanish colonies to the area of free soil. This done, there will probably be few advocates of the plan of robbing human beings of the fruits of their labor left in Christendom, except Bishop HOPKINS, Prof. MORSE, and the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information." We trust that august body is not yet dead, and we hope it will continue to live and distribute its tracts. We would fain see it preserved, as the thumb-screws and racks, and pullies and boots, taken from the Spanish Armada, are preserved in the Tower of London, to illustrate to coming generations the baseness, the sophistry, the hostility to Christianity and civilization, of the ideas in which our rebellion took its origin and found its main support.

Preparing for Party Changes in England.

The present is the last session of the existing British Parliament. And although there are no important measures put upon the ministerial programme, to tickle the liberal electors and the great unenfranchised multitude, there is a greater amount of party engineering in progress, than has been witnessed for many years. Everybody seems to take it for granted—we know not why—that Lord PALMERSTON must, perforce, retire at the end of the present Parliamentary term. And everybody seems to be agreed that the fight for the first ministerial position will be as keen and as bitter between certain rivals that now hold office under PALMERSTON as between the "ins" and the "outs." The Liberals that now give a general support to the present ministry—solely in order to keep the Tories out of office—will unquestionably unite upon Mr. GLADSTONE as their leader, in the event of Lord PALMERSTON'S retirement. They feel naturally drawn to him as one of the most advanced of the party of Commercial Reformers. They also regard his recent speech on Parliamentary reform as placing him far in advance of the Whig leaders on that fundamental question.

But the really *liberal* following of Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons is, numerically, small; and the old whig families are an exclusive set—more exclusive, indeed, in their notions of *government on the hereditary principle—carried on by a limited number of Whig families*—than even the Tories. And Mr. GLADSTONE'S pretensions, it is supposed, will only be tolerated as a last resort, to prevent Lord DERBY'S return, and probably not even with that alternative in view.

It says much for Mr. GLADSTONE, in the judgment of thoughtful men, that he is sneakingly discredited in the London *Times*, and bitterly opposed by the *Saturday Review*. The latter journal devotes a column, nearly every week, to undermining his character as a parliamentarian, as a tactician and as a statesman. One of its latest efforts at detraction takes the following shape:

"Mr. GLADSTONE'S speeches are scanned just now with a peculiar interest beyond that which his official position would naturally command. They are as important in the eyes of political speculators as the performances at Newmarket are to those who have books upon the Derby. The great Premier stakes are to be run for very soon. Nobody knows exactly when the race will come off, but it cannot be far distant now. Of course, the nearer it comes, the more absorbing is the interest with which the prospects of the various competitors are compared. The peculiarity of the race is that, supposing power to remain in the hands of the party which now possesses it, there is no decided favorite. If the fortune of war were to turn the other way, Lord DERBY would of course hold the office as long as his health and the Division List permitted him to do so. But if it falls to the Liberals to select a Prime Minister after the retirement of Lord PALMERSTON, their choice will not be an easy one. Lord RUSSELL is doubtless of opinion that Nature herself has assigned the leadership of the Liberal party to some scion of the house of RUSSELL, and that it would be profanity, if not blasphemy, to resist her decrees. But then it is a sufficient reply to his claim that he is in the House of Lords, and that the difficulty of his party is the leadership of the Commons. His hopeful son is not old enough for the purpose, though he bears the holy name; and it is clear that he must execute several more summersaults in the mud before he has learnt the impossibility of leaning two ways at once. Lord HARTINGTON is in the Commons, and is distinguished by that surly and tedious mediocrity which, conjoined to high rank, is looked upon as a valuable qualification for office in this country. But it may be doubted whether, at the close of a long and exciting debate, his persuasive voice would materially influence a division. There remains only Mr. GLADSTONE, who has the advantage of far surpassing all the others in talent, and of possessing already a position only second to the leadership in the House of Commons. His course, therefore, is anxiously watched, to see whether he displays the qualities necessary for a leader of the House of Commons. Of his marvelous eloquence there can be no doubt. But eloquence is a power which impresses those who hear it for the first time, or have heard it rarely, more than those whose vocation forces them to listen to it constantly. The Judge in a criminal court listens with provoking indifference to the flowing peroration which is moving the jury to rapture. Members of the House of Commons are rather in the position of the Judge than the jury, in regard to eloquence. On the other hand, they have weaknesses of their own which it is necessary to humor. Most of them have paid so much to gain the seats they occupy, that they value the grandeur of them very highly, and indulge in a corporate dignity of incredible sensitiveness. The House may be led by the nose, but the feat can only be performed by a show of exceeding deference. It must be treated as firmly and as humbly as *Christopher Sly* was treated by those who found him drunk. This is the point in which Mr. GLADSTONE is likely to fail. His temper is far too uncontrollable to suffer him to play out the play with his *Christopher Sly*. He cannot even prevail on himself to treat the House of Commons with ordinary civility."

The secret of all this abuse and detraction is simply the fear of the Anti-Liberal organs that, after all, the Whig governing families, in default of finding one of their own body proper fit to succeed to Lord PALMERSTON'S place, may be forced to accept GLADSTONE. In the event of their doing so, there would be but a small chance of the return of the Tories to power during the whole of the next Parliamentary term.

Mr. Edwin Booth.

The statement which has gained currency in Washington correspondence, that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH had gone to Washington to endeavor to obtain possession of the body of his brother, is entirely incorrect. Mr. BOOTH has been in this city ever since his return from Boston, and has not in any way sought to interfere with the action of the government.

Moving-Day.

Every citizen of New-York who does not own his domicile appears to think that, on or about the 1st May, he is bound by some mysterious influence to change his residence, and especially does this seem to be the case this year. He may feel sufficiently well satisfied with what he has; his time may be too valuable to him to be spent in house-hunting; his furniture may be choice and peculiarly liable to damage; his nerves may be irritable, and he may have a dislike to be put out of his way; he may be aware, by bitter experience, of the truth of the saying, that "three removes are as bad as a fire;" and yet, no sooner does the 1st of May come round than he feels bound to seek another habitation. It is not unlikely that a good deal of this 1st of May migration is due to the attempts of landlords to raise the rents at every new letting, but there is a restless desire in the people themselves for change. In the old countries it is no uncommon thing for tenants to occupy the same house for twenty years; here such a thing is unheard of. The amount of furniture damaged or destroyed in these periodical movings is incalculable. The amount of money the luxury costs, every house keeper knows to his deep dissatisfaction. The carpets that just filled the old house won't do for the new one. The curtains are too long or too broad, or not long or broad enough. The table that just fitted into that little nook by the fireplace is too large for the new rooms, and it must be exchanged. The stair carpet won't do for the stairs in the new house. In fact, the man who moves never knows how often he will have to put his hand in his pocket before he gets fairly settled. In place of $100, he finds, perhaps, that it costs him $500, and yet the very next year he is ready to go through the same experience again.

On the 1st of May, too, the carman becomes a different creature. Not particularly civil at any time, on moving day he must be approached with caution. He has become lord of the ascendant. Ordinary offers do not tempt him. He has been known to laugh to scorn a man who offered him $5 to convey a load half a dozen blocks. He declines making any previous engagements. He seeks no customers, but rather conveys the idea that he would prefer to be let alone. At the same time he keeps a sharp eye to business, and only accepts an offer when he knows he can't beat a cent more out of his customer. And then when he is engaged, he goes about his work with supremest indifference. Five hundred dollar plate glasses he looks upon as everyday affairs. Carpets of velvet, tapestry and Brussels he wipes his feet upon. Sofas and tables stand no chance with him. If they are strong, he is stronger. Something must give way, and it is, generally speaking, the furniture, and not the carman. But it is, perhaps, in unloading that he displays himself to the greatest advantage. He is in his element then, and, besides, it is so much easier to throw things down than to throw them up. If furniture should escape damage in loading, it surely won't go through the rough ordeal of unloading unharmed. Chair and sofa legs are so much in his way, and are so easily knocked off, that the temptation to do so is almost irresistible. And then with what supreme contempt he fingers his pay, as if $5 per load were a common price. He pays no regard to the ordinance which says he shall not charge more than $1 24 for carrying each load of furniture a distance not exceeding half a mile, and loading and unloading the same. He is above all ordinances; he is a creation of the day; to-morrow he will be a mere carman, amenable to law and standing in fear of the Mayor's Marshal.

On moving-day *pater familias* not unfrequently has urgent business at his office, which keeps him there until a late hour. This excuse does not, however, always serve. *Mater familias* may insist upon his cooperation, and then if he is a law-abiding citizen, he of course complies. If he is a strong man, he assists in carrying out heavy furniture. If he is a fussy man, he gets in the way and directs everybody to do precisely the wrong thing. If he is a quiet man, he contents himself with looking on and making a show of work by standing in his shirt sleeves. If he is a niggardly man, he quarrels with the carman about his pay, and generally gets the worst of it. At night he retires to his new house, sups on crusts and an extemporized cup of tea, turns in to a "shake down," and dreams that "chaos has come again."

All last week the annual "flitting" was in progress, carrying in its train all sorts of discomforts and perplexities, and to-morrow the strange and inconvenient custom will reach its culminating point. The streets will be clogged with household stuff in transit, and the patience of the unfortunate people who have "pulled up stakes" will be tried to the uttermost. Since these things appear to be unalterable, we can only wish for each and all of our readers who contemplate a change of domicile that it may prove vastly for the better.

Many families have given up housekeeping and retired to boarding houses, with the view of curtailing their expenses. Yet it is a fact that there are but few houses to let. This is accounted for in a great measure by the influx of Southerners and foreigners. The latter find that their gold enables them to live here very cheaply. When gold falls to par, which won't be just yet, our visitors will betake themselves elsewhere. Our hotels are crowded, and have been for months past, and it may be safely said that the floating population of New-York was never so large as at the present time.

THE MONTH OF MAY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—In the Catholic Church, the entire month of May is devoted to religious services in honor of the Virgin Mary. To-morrow, a pontifical high mass will be celebrated in the cathedral, and solemn masses in all other churches. The altars of the Virgin in all the churches will be beautifully dressed with Spring flowers. Public devotion will take place every evening during the month except Saturday. Monday will be the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Philip and St. James, and special services will be held in all the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. A mission by the Paulist Fathers will commence this evening in St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, and will continue during the month.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

Louisville in Mourning—Imposing Funeral Pageant—Religious Services—The President and Drummer Boy—Citizens' Meeting—Gov. Bramlette—Gen. Palmer—Senator Guthrie—Sorrowing Africans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 20, 1865.

The death of our late noble and illustrious President continues here, as elsewhere, and will, at least till the grave covers his honored remains, the topic that absorbs all others, that seems indeed to render people impatient of bestowing a transient attention upon matters which at other times would be regarded as full of interest and moment.

Yesterday Louisville witnessed the most imposing pageant that the city ever presented before. It was a mourning procession, composed not only of the military in its various branches, but of citizens of every grade, of the various lodges, encampments and societies of the city, arrayed in the appropriate insignia of each order. The citizens of foreign lineage, particularly the Germans, were largely represented. Bands of music, borne in wagons drawn by four horses each, all heavily draped in mourning, were interspersed along the line, and discoursed from time to time solemn dirge-like strains. The funeral car was an imposing structure, something in the shape of a monitor, with tasteful and fitting decorations, and from its turret displaying a large and tolerably accurate likeness of the calm, thoughtful, earnest features of the lamented dead. The procession moved through the principal streets, of the city, all of which were thronged with spectators, on whose countenances deep solemnity and sincere sorrow were strongly depicted. Flags at half-mast and wearing sombre decorations—the majority of business places and of private residences draped in sable habiliments—the dirge of bells tolling at noonday, by the Governor's order—the cessation of business and work—the soft tread, and solemn look and mien of the funeral procession, two miles and a half long—the air of sadness pervading every walk of society, and reflected from every face—combined to form a scene which those who witnessed it can never forget, and which will stand out always as the most memorable in the city's annals.

A large number of the churches held special religious services. Your correspondent was present at the service held in the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church, the largest and most influential, if not the oldest of the Presbyterian churches here. The pastor, Rev. Mr. McKee, is known to be a staunchly loyal man, though sundry of his congregation are far from enjoying a record so honorable. The church was deeply draped in weeds, and its spacious auditorium was filled with pensive worshipers. The sermon of the pastor, one of the strongest preachers here, was all that the august occasion demanded. It was an eloquent and most touching eulogy of the character and course of the deceased President, mingled with trenchant and scathing denunciation, not only of the assassin, and his crime, but of all who would show or cherish the slightest sympathy with so black and diabolical an atrocity. Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, of the Christian Church here, and known as a life-long personal friend of Mr. LINCOLN, preached to a dense congregation, among whom were Gov. BRAMLETTE and Maj.-Gen. PALMER. I have heard the sermon spoken of as admirable both for its graphic delineation of Mr. LINCOLN's character, and for the broad and weighty lessons drawn from this national calamity, and forcibly impressed on the hearers' minds. Mr. HENDERSON's church is out-and-out Union, and treason can find no comfortable lurking-place in it. I wish the same were true of every church here. But the better time is coming fast.

In the afternoon, Mr. HENDERSON addressed the invalid soldiers of Crittenden Hospital, and in a speech so touching and effective as to melt his listeners into tears. One little story which he related, illustrative of the late President's kindly nature, I cannot forbear to repeat, though without the effect given to it by the speaker's voice and manner. He was present in the President's reception-room at the White House when the scene occurred.

Among the large number of persons waiting in the room to speak with Mr. LINCOLN, on a certain day in November last, was a small, pale delicate-looking boy about thirteen years old. The President saw him standing, looking feeble and faint, and said: "Come here, my boy, and tell me what you want." The boy advanced, placed his hand on the arm of the President's chair, and with bowed head and timid accents said, "Mr. President, I have been a drummer in a regiment for two years, and my Colonel got angry with me and turned me off; I was taken sick and have been a long time in hospital. This is the first time I have been out, and I came to see if you could not do something for me." The President looked at him kindly and tenderly, and asked him where he lived. "I have no home," answered the boy. "Where is your father?" "He died in the army," was the reply. "Where is your mother?" continued the President. "My mother is dead also. I have no mother, no father, no brothers, no sisters, and," bursting into tears, "no friends—nobody cares for me." Mr. LINCOLN's eyes filled with tears, and he said to him "Can't you sell newspapers?" "No," said the boy. I am too weak, and the surgeon of the hospital told me I must leave, and I have no money and no place to go to." The scene was wonderfully affecting as the President drew forth a card, and addressing on it certain officials to whom his request was a law, gave special directions "to care for this poor boy." The wan face of the little drummer lit up with a happy smile as he received the paper, and he went away convinced that he had one good and true friend, at least, in the person of the President.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the citizens was held in the Court-house, to express the sense of the community as to the great national bereavement. It was presided over by Gov. BRAMLETTE, (who came from Lexington for the purpose, and who on taking the chair, delivered a dignified, earnest and most feeling speech, which was responded to most heartily. In the course of his touching remarks he said, "There have been principles and matters of policy, set forth by the late President, from which I have dissented, but it is not unlikely, nay, it is probable, that time and the course of events will demonstrate that the President was right and I was wrong." A sentiment received by the audience with irrepressible cheers.

Gen. PALMER was loudly called for at the close of the Governor's remarks, and made a noble and telling speech, briefly reviewing the life and history of Mr. LINCOLN, since leaving Kentucky, where he was born, till the blow of the miscreant assassin overwhelmed the nation with woe. The tender reminiscences, the touching traits, the sterling and magnanimous qualities, recounted of the President by Gen. PALMER, as the fruit of long intimacy and thorough acquaintance, swept the chords of all hearts, and produced a melting effect, one rarely sees wrought on a public assembly. Senator JAMES GUTHRIE followed Gen. PALMER in a few remarks expressive of his high appreciation of the noble character of the President, and his sense of the mighty loss his death has occasioned. I should have mentioned before, that the meeting, the most densely thronged of any ever gathered here, was opened with a deeply devout and appropriate prayer by Bishop SMITH of the Diocese of Kentucky, a prelate not more revered for his piety and many virtues than honored by all true men, for his hearty, thorough, and consistent devotion to the Union. The address and resolutions were prepared and presented by Dr. T. S. BELL, also a personal friend of the late President, and one of the most influential citizens of Kentucky. They were exceedingly pertinent and impressive, a fitting channel through which the sentiments of deeply-stricken but yet trusting and hopeful hearts sought and found expression. Altogether the meeting was unexampled here in solemnity and in the religious tone of patriotic feeling evoked. The fruits of it can hardly fail to be both large and wholesome.

I must just allude, ere closing this letter, to a meeting of the colored people on the afternoon of Monday last, one of so significant a character as to make it well worthy of notice. The meeting was called at the African church (Methodist) in Centre-street, but the building was found unable to hold a fourth part of the crowd that surged toward it. It was agreed to move the meeting, therefore, to a vacant ground on the corner of Chestnut and Eleventh streets. There three thousand ebony mourners were soon gathered. And as Rev. Mr. ADAMS, one of their own preachers, conducted the devotions, the whole assembly, as by one impulse, kneeling down upon the bare ground, with heads bare, eyes streaming tears, and bursting sobs, these unsophisticated children of long years of oppression showed how deeply their hearts were wrung by the death of their truest friend and benefactor. Capt. KLINK, of the Quartermaster's Department, then addressed them effectively, amid similar exhibitions of tender and profound feeling, and the multitude slowly dispersed. It was an affecting spectacle. If one of the proudest eulogies on the good WILLIAM of Orange, assassinated, like our own late gentle and generous ruler was, that "when he died children cried in the streets," it may be said with equal truth of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that when a felon-hand struck down his beautiful and valuable life, children's tears, in the streets, were mingled with those of men and women of all ages and of every color over all the land. No ruler, no man dying could desire, none has ever received, a nobler tribute to true worth and shining virtues than the spontaneous tears of a loving and grief-burdened people. C. V. S.

Mr. Carpenter's Picture of Mr. Lincoln—Reply to Mr. Cropsey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I read the letter of Mr. J. F. CROPSEY criticising the number of stars used in decorating Mr. CARPENTER's study, or picture of our martyred President, as it hung in the City Hall during the obsequies. A few words in explanation will doubtless remove from all minds any idea of an intention to desecrate the memory of the purest and noblest patriot of the age, by emblematic representation of a portion and not the entire United States.

In justice to the Common Council Committee, as well as Mr. CARPENTER, I wish to state that they are in no way responsible, as the matter was left wholly in my hands.

The facts are these: At the request of His Honor the Mayor, Mr. CARPENTER sent the picture to the City Hall on Saturday, the 22d, at 2 P. M., and intrusted the draping of it to me. I was directed to the apartments of Mr. ROOME, the keeper of the Hall, where his accommodating lady furnished every facility at her disposal. I found a decoration, the tribute of Mr. JOHN DUNDAS, spangle-maker, already completed, with one of the common prints of the late President in its centre. It was decided to remove this and place Mr. CARPENTER's picture in its stead. On its removal, with the stars surrounding it, I found only eighteen. Of these I put thirteen above the head to represent the original States, and asked Mr. DUNDAS to procure sufficient to represent the full number of States. He was absent some time, and returned with thirteen only, having misunderstood me as to the number required. I then put thirteen below the bust, corresponding in position to those above, intending to send for the balance and have the whole number of States on representation before the picture was placed in position, but almost immediately learning that the ladder which was to be used in hanging the picture had been for hours obstructing the stairway, and having barely time enough to adjust the cords, etc., I regretfully allowed it to go up as it was, wishing and hoping that no one would discover what, from want of time and confusion, we could not avoid.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

G. W. BENSON.

No. 321 CARLTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, April 28.

Monument to Lincoln.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 27th, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several projects are already on foot in this city to erect monuments to the memory of President LINCOLN.

I beg to suggest, through your paper, to all whom it may concern, that now is the time to move toward raising one grand national monument (that would have been entirely in sympathy with the great heart of our late lamented President) in the shape of a Retreat or Asylum, similar to those at Greenwich and Chelsea, England, where the thousands of our poor decrepid soldiers and sailors may find a home when their hard work is done, in fighting our battles for freedom.

I would propose that every loyal State be invited to coöperate in raising a fund, allowing each person to subscribe one dollar, so that all now living, may have a brick and an interest in the structure to be erected.

In addition to this Asylum being erected to commemorate the life and death of our late President, by the voluntary offerings of the loyal people, I further suggest that the 15th day of April, for all coming time, be kept as a national holiday, that all places of worship be opened for suitable religious services and that the people have the opportunity to contribute to the maintenance of said Lincoln Retreat.

Will the gentleman of the Christian Commission take hold of this work?

I am Yours Respectfully, D. B.

The Lincoln Memorial.

No. 95 WALL-STREET, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

As treasurer of the Lincoln Memorial Fund, I would suggest your mentioning in your paper that it would be desirable for the Custom-house, Post-office, police force and various other bodies, to collect from each one of the attaches the dollar, and pay the whole amount to me, and have the subscriptions recorded accordingly. This would simplify the matter and accomplish the work much sooner. Yours, &c., BENJ. B. SHERMAN.

The idea of the Commissioners of Police or heads of any department deducting $1 from the pay of each of his subordinates, or undertaking to collect that amount in any way, is a violation of the spirit of free institutions and an imposition upon the members of those departments. It is a very simple proceeding, at the same time a dishonest proceeding.

The sum needed will be cheerfully subscribed by the gratitude and affection of the liberal hearts of this city, and may it never be said that a monument to the patriot who gave his life to his country was assisted by the coercion of official position. Whoever gives, let him give as a true American citizen, contributing of his means to immortalize the fame of the noblest of his countrymen.

The Lincoln Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in this morning's TIMES a suggestion from the Treasurer of the Lincoln Memorial Fund, which I consider very ill-judged, to say the least. Mr. SHERMAN suggests that the employes of the Custom-house, Post-office, police force, and various public bodies be taxed each one "the dollar," (which is the limit of subscription,) and that the sums total be paid in by the head officials, which arrangement he claims would simplify the matter, and accomplish the work much sooner.

Now, nearly every New-Yorker is aware of the abuses that have been already perpetrated in such matters as forcing contributions for public charities and testimonials, and in such a matter as the getting up of a testimonial in memory of our beloved and martyred President, good sense and propriety should dictate a total abstinence from all implied compulsion.

I am well satisfied that every man in the public institutions will come forward voluntarily and give his mite toward the national memorial, and I seriously deprecate the prosecution of the matter as suggested by the Treasurer. There can be no reason for selecting the employes of the government for any measure that no one else can be subjected to. JUSTICE.

The Final Resting Place of the Late President.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, April 24.

The town has been much exercised for the past two or three days over the selection of the final resting place of President LINCOLN's remains. Several locations were under consideration, each of which had its partisans, and the committee were besieged with petitions and counter petitions in favor of one or the other of these. The popular majority seems to be in favor of the Mather place—a beautiful and highly improved locality, only four blocks from the public square; and the committee finally concluded to purchase this, providing it can be had for $50,000. The owner is asking $55,000. The ground comprises eight acres, all of which is covered by forest trees, and offers fine facilities for ornamentation. This site will doubtless be purchased.

All other preparations are about complete. A handsome catafalque, nineteen feet by twenty, and over thirty feet high, will be erected in Representatives Hall, arranged so as to afford the best facilities for lying in state, appropriately ornamented.

The funeral services will be held Saturday, May 6. A large number of military officers from adjacent departments will be present; also, the executives of various States. From the tenor of letters received by the Secretary of State, the crowd will be immense, large delegations coming from every locality in the Union. As already announced, Bishop SIMPSON will deliver the funeral discourse.

The Sangamon Circuit Court met to-day, and adjourned without transacting any business. A committee of members of the bar was appointed to prepare resolutions relative to the death of Mr. LINCOLN, which will be reported to-morrow.

THE REBEL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let us have no more adulation of this insolent Virginian among loyal men. Let us hear no more of his grand aristocratic bearing under misfortune, his heroic defence, his noble character. He is a traitor: chief of the traitors who have attempted the assassination of the nation, and who have assassinated our beloved President; a traitor to the government that educated him at West Point, and that fostered, and favored, and honored him; a traitor to the flag he had pledged the honor of a soldier to defend; "a conscious and intelligent traitor in high places."

Chief on the staff of Gen. SCOTT at the outbreak of the war, he retained that position after hostilities had commenced, and fled to Richmond possessed of the secrets of his commander, his guilty conscience causing him "to sweat, as it were, great drops of blood."

For four years he has been the chief prop of this wicked rebellion, and has drank up the blood of thousands of our bravest and best.

For nearly a year he has stood in sight of Libby Prison, and seen the brave men whom a true soldier's instincts would have shielded from cruelty, enter within its hideous walls to be starved and rot and die, when his word would have protected every one of them. At last, beaten, surrounded, hopeless, he accepted the generous conditions of our magnanimous General-in-Chief, only to violate them on the instant. We assert that he has broken the spirit, if not the letter of the terms of capitulation, for these reasons: Many of his men and officers were suffered to escape after the capitulation had taken place. Again, on the next day he issued a *military* proclamation to his army. He had pledged his honor not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged. Taking up arms by LEE does not mean shouldering a musket, but directing the physical and moral forces of his army. At the opening of a campaign, the General appeals to the moral forces of his army by a military proclamation, knowing that these forces are superior to its mere physical power. To these same moral forces, LEE appealed in the proclamation he issued the day after the surrender. The generous conditions granted to him were no doubt induced by the expectations he had held out that he desired the restoration of peace. But the outburst of clemency and pardon which followed, have been met by him with insolence and defiance, and by a public declaration to his followers that the attempted assassination of this nation was a "*duty faithfully performed for their country.*" A generous clemency can win no peace from such a spirit as this. It is the spirit of the wild beast that yields to the heated iron, but tears the caressing hand. It is the spirit of the Indian who believes that kindness is inspired by fear. It is the spirit of the assassin, who creeps into the sick man's chamber and strikes the dagger into him as he lies prostrate and helpless.

The words we have said are the words of truth and justice. They are not uttered to excite feelings of vengeance. But we are in danger of confounding all distinctions between bloody treason and loyal, devoted, self-sacrificing patriotism; in danger of attempting to establish a peace by making the chiefs of the traitors equal with the loyal and true. All steps in that direction are utterly futile. They will have to be retraced. Let us then refrain, now and forever, from dishonoring the memories of our dead brothers, by honoring the names of traitors.

Gen. Lee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you inform your many readers why it is that Gen. LEE is styled simply *General*, while many of his subordinates are called Lieutenant-Generals, &c.? By many this is not understood. C.

ANSWER.

The reason LEE is simply designated "General," is because that is his rank. The Confederate army is organized differently from ours, and in some respects better. There is the Brigadier-General for the command of a brigade; the Major-General, for the command of a division; the Lieutenant-General, for the command of a corps; and the full *General*, for the command of an army. In the South, LEE, JOHNSTON, BRAGG and one or two others, hold the highest rank, that of "General," while EWELL, PEMBERTON, HARDEE and a large number of others are of the subordinate rank of "Lieutenant-General." In our army, we have no such rank as full General though we ought to have it, or rather GRANT ought to have it, while SHERMAN, THOMAS, SCHOFIELD, HANCOCK, GILMORE, SHERIDAN, CANBY and others, ought properly to be Lieutenant-Generals. Even in our army, there can hardly be said to exist any such rank as Lieutenant-General, for in the three instances in which that title has been conferred (upon WASHINGTON, SCOTT and GRANT) it has been by special act of Congress. Next session of Congress will probably provide for the better ordering of rank in our army.

Lee's Farewell Order.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reprint of LEE'S insolent "General Order No. 9," is seasonable, when people who should know better, have been inclined to look upon leading traitors without regard to the enormity of their treason. It is nevertheless, a matter of surprise that this *order* has not been more prominently commented upon by the loyal press of the Union. There is one point in its connection, however, that has not been noticed. LEE surrendered his army to GRANT three days before the date of this order, and his written parole, together with his officers, is dated the 9th of April; by what right or courtesy does he have the effrontery to issue a "Genera Order" to an army which he had surrendered?

LEE deserves more condemnation than any other traitor who has upheld this bloody rebellion during four years, and it is to be hoped that loyal men will always mention his name simply as a traitor and murderer. Yours, &c., H.

The Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to read your brief rebuke of the "World," for its ill-timed, hard-hearted, and I fear *treacherous* suggestion of the propriety of the retirement or supersedure of Mr. SEWARD. In such a case, a few decisive words are enough.

I believe my own judgment is coincident with that of the patriot millions—the masses that have supported the government hitherto, and are now more than ever determined to maintain it in all its integrity, and power, and glory, hereafter. And this judgment is—that WILLIAM H. SEWARD is the *fittest* man in the United States for the place of Secretary of State. He inherits largely the confidence which was yielded to our now martyred President; and, *on account of identification with him* in the sufferance of the unspeakable atrocities of last Friday night, *is dearer to the people than ever*. Does it not seem as though Divine Providence, by rescuing his life, signifies the propriety, if not the necessity of his *continuance* in office for the good of the country?

We want no *foreign war*, if, in honor, and by the grace of God, it can be prevented. * * *

Naval.

The United States gunboat *Proteus*, Commander R. W. SHUFELDT, arrived yesterday from Key West, which place she left on the 24th inst. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, R. W. SHUFELDT; Lieutenant, B. J. Cromwell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. Traver; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles C. Adams; Captain's Clerk, C. C. Learned; Paymaster's Clerk, A. W. Smith; Surgeon's Steward, D. Traver; Acting Chief Engineer, George F. Hebard; Acting First Assistant Engineer, D. W. Chipman; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. H. Hebard, H. F. Wilcox; Acting Assistant Third Engineers, Wm. McFaul, B. W. Randall, Wm. O. Saville; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Pearce, W. B. Hoff; R. C. Irvin, H. Brooks; Acting Gunner, Wm. H. Pearce.

She also has the following passengers:

Edward Gilchrist, Fleet Surgeon, E. G. B. Squadron: Chas. T. Chase, A. M.; J. F. Tourtellotte, A. A. Surgeon; A. H. Fuller, Acting Ensign; E. S. Chappell, Acting Assistant Second Engineer; John Halpin and Daniel E. Lyons, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; J. C. Boteler, Acting Master's Mate; J. E. Holles, Captain's Clerk; Charles P. Luscomb, Acting Master's Mate; R. W. Walsh, J. H. Tracy.

The United States steamer *Eutaw*, Lieut. Commander LEONARD PAULDING commanding, Fortress Monroe, 26 hours. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander LEONARD PAULDING, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John W. Simmons; Acting Master and Navigator, Charles H. Keith; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Thomas Carstairs; Acting Surgeon, J. D. Malone; Second Assistant Engineer, in charge, John C. Stroons; Acting Master, S. B. Davis; Acting Pilot, Samuel O. Scranton; Acting Ensigns, Thomas Morgan, Wm. B. King; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, John E. Hilliard, Wm. H. Crawford; Third Assistant Engineers, H. C. Christopher, Charles A. Satterlee; Acting Gunner, Charles A. Sampson; Captain's Clerk, S. W. Richards; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. H. Most; Master's Mate, B. C. Devine.

Fires.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

At about 4:30, yesterday morning, a fire, the origin of which does not appear, was discovered in the apartments occupied by Mrs. MARY BRENNAN, on the upper story of No. 114 West Fifty-third-street, near Broadway. The flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped both Nos. 114 and 116, and within an hour both buildings were consumed, with the entire effects of several tenants. Mrs. BRENNAN was burned to death, and subsequent to the conflagration her corpse, which had been burned to a crisp, was taken from the ruins and removed to the Twenty-second Precinct Police-station, where an inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN. The buildings, which were owned by Mr. THEODORE MARTINE, were valued at $3,000.

IN WILLIAM-STREET

a fire in the roof of Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG's blank-book manufactory, at Nos. 125 and 127 William-street, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was extinguished with damage not exceeding $500 to the building and $150 to Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG's stock of paper, blank-books, &c. Messrs. KIGGINS & KELLOGG are insured, but do not know that they will present any claim. Messrs. THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co., owners of the building, are insured in the Brooklyn, Montauk and Exchange offices.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE INSTITUTE OF REWARD FOR ORPHANS OF PATRIOTS.—At a meeting held at the Free Academy on Friday, at which HORACE WEBSTER, Esq., presided, and Dr. DAVID P. HOLTON acted as Secretary, resolutions were adopted on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, deploring the death of Dr. MOTT, and expressing gratitude that a kind Providence has so long spared him to alleviate, by his remarkable skill so much of human suffering, and in many ways to bless his country and the race. It was also resolved that the society would attend his funeral in a body. The same committee also adopted resolutions in regard to the death of President LINCOLN, mourning his loss, and pledging the Institute to labor with renewed energy for the perfection of its plans, sanctioned and sustained as they were by President LINCOLN, as memorials most appropriate to events in his life and death.

WARNING TO BOYS.—Coroner WILDEY instituted an ante-mortem examination, yesterday, in the case of JAMES MAHANEY, a youth of 7 years, who on Wednesday evening last was mortally wounded near his parents' dwelling, at No. 131 Mulberry-street. It appears that the boy jumped on the trunk-rack behind hackney-coach No. 250, which ANDREW MALONY was driving through Hester-street, and a part of young MAHANEY's clothing being drawn into one of the wheels, he was dragged to the pavement and mortally wounded before the driver's attention could be called to the circumstance. The boy was taken to the New-York Hospital, and MALONY was apprehended and taken to the Tombs, where he was committed by Justice DOWLING to await the result. The testimony before the jury, yesterday, showing MALONY to have been blameless, Coroner WILDEY released him.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution, yesterday, there were 221 patients. During the week 54 were admitted, 46 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 5 died. The venerable Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, whose obsequies are to be observed to-day at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was appointed an attending surgeon in this hospital in 1817, and held that position until 1837, when he resigned and accepted the appointment of consulting surgeon, an office which he held until his decease, on the 26th inst. His entire term of service in the institution was forty-eight years. His last visit to the hospital was on the 17th of November last, and he was then enjoying perfect health and able to read without spectacles.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.—The anniversary of the birth of ALEXANDER II., Emperor of Russia, was not celebrated this year in the customary manner, in consequence of the death of President LINCOLN. Baron OSTEN SACKEN, the Russian Consul-General, omitted his usual dinner-party and ball on the occasion; and it is understood that permission has been given to the employes of the Consular Department to wear badges of mourning for thirty days. Baron OSTEN SACKEN was one of the first among the foreign Consuls to pay a visit of condolence to the authorities on hearing of the President's death. His Majesty, the Emperor, attained his 47th year yesterday.

CHANGE AT THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—The new law, which was recently passed by the Legislature, and which takes effect to-morrow, names Justice JOSEPH DOWLING, of the Second, and Justice RICHARD KELLY, of the Sixth Judicial District, as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, instead of the eight police magistrates who hitherto have sat in that court. These Justices are authorized to appoint clerks, stenographers and such other officers of the court as may be necessary. We do not learn that they contemplate any immediate change among the inferior officers of the court.

LAW REPORTS.

The Lawrence Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Surrogate Tucker, yesterday, delivered his final decision in the matter of Abraham R. Lawrence's alleged will.

This important litigation, which has consumed so much time in the Probate Court, and excited so much professional and public interest, is said to involve the ownership of nearly half a million of dollars. The paper propounded as a will is doubtless in the handwriting of the decedent, Abraham R. Lawrence himself, and is dated December, 1839. It purports to leave the bulk of his property to be divided into seven parts, one-seventh each to his brother Jonathan Lawrence, to his brother John S. Lawrence, to his brother Wm. T. Lawrence, to his sister Margaret Lawrence, to Mary, widow of his brother Joseph Lawrence, and their children, and to the children of his brother Samuel Lawrence. It appears that all these brothers and sisters have died since 1839; and the only person nominated as executor in the will who now survives is Andrew Lawrence, a nephew, who now offers it for probate. The will has the ordinary testatum clause, and is witnessed by J. D. Outcalt, J. Van Benschoten, and Wm. H. Durell.

Two of the witnesses are dead, and evidence was given as to their handwriting. The only survivor, Mr. Van Benschoten, testifies in answer to questions as to his signature:

"I should think—I should call it mine. It is my handwriting. I have no recollection whatever of signing this will, or of having it brought there, or of anything in relation to it."

The probate of this will was opposed on the ground that this evidence was insufficient to prove its formal execution according to law. The contestants are two young children, named Abraham Riker Lawrence Norton and Cecelia Norton, appearing by their father, Chauncey L. Norton. They claim that their mother, (Mrs. Norton, deceased,) was a legitimate daughter of Abraham R. Lawrence, which claim is denied by the collateral relatives, (nephews and nieces and grand nephews and grand nieces,) who are the devisees under the alleged will.

Much testimony was taken as to reputation, cohabitation and acknowledgement on the part of Abraham R. Lawrence, both for and against the presumption of his marriage to Mrs. Norton's mother.

In the course of the long and exhaustive trial before the Surrogate, very great acrimony was exhibited between the contesting parties, and a number of exciting scenes occurred among the counsel, there being four or five lawyers on each side. The public will remember that on one occasion one of the lawyers in the case was committed by the Surrogate, for an alleged contempt of court, but was subsequently released on habeas corpus by another judge.

The interference of the Legislature was also invoked, and a bill was passed in 1864, with direct reference to this estate, and intended to place the legal control and custody of the property in the hands of the collateral relatives, pending the litigation, but which partially failed of its object.

Other bills in relation to it were introduced into the State Senate during the present session, but have failed. Altogether the Lawrence trial has been one of the most interesting and sensational ever had, even in that tribunal of family quarrels, the Surrogate's Court.

The opinion of the Surrogate denies probate to the will, and sustains the legitimacy of the Norton children. The ruling on the latter question is announced to be in conformity with that of a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in the recent famous case of Ferrie, where the law of this State on the question of marriage and legitimacy is laid down with great distinctness. The Surrogate's opinion concludes as follows: "I find, therefore, as conclusions of fact:

1st. That the paper propounded as a will is not proven to have been executed by the decedent in the manner and with the formalities required by the statute. There is no evidence of the signature in the presence of the witnesses, or of its acknowledgement to them, no evidence of its publication as his will by the decedent, and no evidence of his rogation of the witnesses.

2d. That the evidence must be held to sustain the existence of the marital relation between the decendent and the grandmother of the infant contestants; and that they are the heirs-at-law and next of kin of decedent.

Probate is therefore denied, and letters of administration must issue to the guardian of the Norton infants.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

GAINES—THORN.—On Thursday, April 27, by Rev. Reuben Riley, WM. T. GAINES, of this city, and Miss MARCELLITE M., daughter of the late Frost Thorn, of Louisiana.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

BROOKS.—At Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, April 13, Capt. WILLIAM S. BROOKS, aged 84 years.

CRAFTS.—On Friday, April 28, at Woody Crest, Westchester County, MARY, wife of George I. Crafts, and daughter of the late Andrew Anderson, M. D., of St. Augustine, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, May 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights. Carriages will be in waiting at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

DUFFENEY.—On Saturday, April 29, at his residence, No. 305 3d-st., GEORGE DUFFENEY, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

EMERY.—On Friday, April 28, SARAH A. EDDY, wife of Amos E. Emery.

The funeral will take place from the house of her uncle, Nathaniel Cheney, No. 280 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 30, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HASLEHURST.—On Saturday, April 29, L. ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Joseph and Marietta P. Haslehurst, aged 1 year, 5 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 134 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday, April 28, JAMES LINCOLN, son of Elijah and Elizabeth S. Houghton, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 175 East 15th-st., on Monday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MARIOTTE.—In this city, on Thursday, April 27, LYDIA PARKER, relict of the late Francis J. Mariotte, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 643 7th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., on Sunday next, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—In this city, on Wednesday, April 26, at his residence, No. 1 Gramercy Park, Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Prof. William H. Van Buren and Isaac Bell, and of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

McFARLAN.—In this city, on Saturday, April 29, FRANCIS McFARLAN, son of the late Henry McFarlan, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, May 1, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOORE.—On Saturday, April 29, AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Maria L. Gilmore, Llewellen Park, Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

RAPELYE.—On Saturday, April 29, SARAH STAPLES, widow of the late George Rapelye, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 2, at 1 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

SHERWOOD.—On Friday, April 28, JAMES WILSON SHERWOOD, son of John and Mary E. W. Sherwood, aged 12 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TROTTER.—At Harlem, on Saturday morning, April 29, JONATHAN T. TROTTER, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 East 129th-st., on Monday afternoon, May 1, at 1 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—Twenty-five cents per copy will be paid for the following dates: Jan. 14, April 13, 21, August 1, 1860. Address J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Back numbers for sale.

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17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
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19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
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NECKLACES FOR MISSES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RESOLVED—THAT THE FACULTY OF THE Bellevue Hospital Medical College desire to place on record their recognition of the bereavement of the medical profession throughout the world, and especially in this country, by the death of the late venerable and distinguished Professor, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D.

Resolved, That the long and brilliant career of one so justly recognized as the "Father of American Surgery" must ever be a source of just pride to all the citizens of the United States; while the charm of his manner, and his unaffected kindness of heart, shed a grace on every action which can never be forgotten by those within the sphere of his personal influence.

Resolved, That we respectfully present the expression of our sincere sympathy to his family in their affliction—and especially to his son, our colleague, Prof. ALEX. B. MOTT—with the conviction that their chief consolation will be drawn from their recollection of his well-spent though laborious life; his Christian charity; his sincere faith and cheerful resignation to the will of our Heavenly Father; his freedom from personal animosity; and in the merciful providence which permitted him to enjoy to the advanced age of nearly eighty years all the happiness which flowed from his pre-eminent professional rank, his unclouded intellect, and his undisturbed bodily vigor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and in the New-York *Medical Journal*, and transmitted to the family.

Resolved, That the Faculty attend the funeral, and wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,
President Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
A. FLINT, JR., M. D.,
Secretary Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

THE TRUSTEES AND SURGEONS OF the New-York Ophthalmic School and Hospital are requested to meet at the institution, No. 387 4th-av., at 1 o'clock to-day (Sunday,) for the purpose of attending the funeral of VALENTINE MOTT, LL. D., M. D., one of the consulting surgeons.

SOLOMON JENNER, President.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, FROM NO. 56 9TH-ST., a small black and tan TERRIER, wearing a red morocco collar, and answering to the name of "Minnie." A reward of $5 will be paid upon her return.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching on Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. THOS. STREET. Subject for the evening—*The Death of the Murderer*.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Madison av., corner of 42d-st. Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach on both occasions.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT—PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor.—The new Church edifice erected by this Congregation, at the corner of Park (4th) avenue and 35th-st., will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY, April 30, 1865. Morning service at 10½ A. M. Dedication sermon by the Pastor. Afternoon service, at 3½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, Pastor of the 5th-av. and 21st-st. Dutch Reformed Church. Evening service at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., Pastor of the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church.

THE ANNUAL SERMON FOR THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will be preached by Rev. MILO J. HICKOK, D. D., in the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 30, and a short abstract of the Annual Report will be presented. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. F. R. ANDERSON WILL ADDRESS the Sabbath School of the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on next SABBATH, at 2 P. M., on the *Religious Worship and Customs of the Chinese*, and will exhibit some of their idols which have been in use in that country. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. PERKINS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. Course of lectures on Daniel continued. *Daniel, Prime Minister of Persia, and a Faithful Confessor of the True Religion*, Daniel vi., will be delivered in this church by the Pastor, on SUNDAY EVENING, 30th April, at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY, HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—Mr. WILLIS speaks at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: *Loyalty to Principle*; 7:30, *Our Nation's Martyr*; 3 o'clock, conference. Subject: *Wherein does modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and correct Theology*. Public invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 30th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.

A DISCOURSE COMMEMORATIVE OF the late Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS,) will be delivered in that church, (5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.,) on SABBATH MORNING, 30th inst., by Rev. Dr. DICKINSON. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

"DO MEDICINES ACT UPON THE LIVING SYSTEM," will be the subject of the medical discussion at No. 95 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY EVENING. Opening address by Dr. TRALL. On WEDNESDAY EVENING Dr. TRALL will lecture. Subject: *The Drug Medical System Exposed*.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Lessons of the Pageant*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Religious Aspects of the Assassination*.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be in attendance at the church on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews for the term commencing May 1.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Discipline of National Sorrow*. Evening—*How the Blood of Abraham Lincoln Cements the Republic for ever*. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

THE ELEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached next SUNDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. WM. RUDDER, D. D. Subject: *The Witness in the Believing Heart*. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE GRANDEUR OF THE HOUR.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

BELIEVERS IN THE COMING OF CHRIST and future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, YORKVILLE, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. S. G. THRALL, D. D., Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES H. MORGAN will officiate on SUNDAY, the 30th inst.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington av., corner 35th-st., Rev. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT DUFFIE, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. D. HIGBEE, of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

CONFIRMATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation in this church next SUNDAY EVENING.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division.—SUNDAY, April 30, Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting for prayer, &c., at 6½. Also, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½ P. M. Welcome all. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH MORNING 10½ o'clock, and SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., and at 7½ in the evening in the chapel of the 5th-av. Baptist Church adjoining, on 46th-st.

THE MYSTERY FINISHED—S. S. SNOW, the messenger of the coming Saviour, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the End of the World.*

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching also, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH Clermont-av., Brooklyn.—Dr. ELMENDORF, having, on account of failing health, resigned his charge, will preach his valedictory sermon on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 30th, at 3½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. R. I. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, April 30, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—REV. DR. THOMPSON will preach on the *Life of Abraham Lincoln and its Lessons for our Future Policy*, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, April 30, at 7½ o'clock.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath-services of this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, of the North O. Conference. Strangers welcome.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—the original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the children. Vistors will address the school.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on the *Resurrection*. Rev. REUBEN WESCOTT will preach at 10½ A. M. Baptism will be administered in the evening.

THE SPIRITUALISTS AND FRIENDS OF Progress meeting at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will be addressed by Mrs. WILHELM, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Free seats for all.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in his church in 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Power of Pure Character as illustrated by the late President.*

ATTORNEY-ST. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. Elder CUMMINGS will preach at 10½ A. M., also at 3 P. M.; and Col. GREEN, of Gen. SHERMAN's army, will preach at 7½ in the evening. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Lessons for the Hour.*

REV. CYRUS FOSS WILL PREACH BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 30, at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near McDougal—Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH (PROTESTANT Episcopal), 54th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. S. H. WESTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, April 30, at 7½ o'clock. G. J. GEER, Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RITE OF confirmation will be administered in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, by Rt. Rev. BISHOP POTTER. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. A. D. L. JEWETT, OF FORDHAM, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath School connected with the West 25th-st. U. P. Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be held on SABBATH, April 30, 1865, at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. CHAS. F. SCHAEFFER, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY, April 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Bridgeport, will supply the desk to-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 11½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 29, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	120	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	100⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110	600	do	100
24,000	U. S.6s,5-20s..R.	104	700	do	99⅞
15,000	do	104⅛	500	do	99⅛
10,000	do	105	200	do...s10	98⅞
125,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109	100	do...s30	96⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C. New issue	108⅞	100	do	99
			300	Erie Railway	81
100,000	do	109	800	do	80⅛
4,000	U.S.6s, Org'n W. Loan, ½-yearly.	107	100	do...s10	80
			40	do	80
25,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	97	25	do	80¼
20,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	100	100	do	80⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	63	60	do...s30	78⅜
10,000	Ind. State 5s	80	100	do	80⅛
2,000	Mo. State 6s	66⅛	100	Erie R. Pref	90
20,000	O. & M.Cer	30	200	Mich. S. & N. I	70
26,000	do	30⅛	200	do	69⅞
20,000	do	30⅞	200	do	69⅛
5,000	do	30⅞	400	do	69⅛
10,000	do...b10	31	300	do...s30	69
10,000	do...b3	31	100	Hud. Riv. R	113¼
10,000	Erie 3d M	100	300	do	113⅛
5,000	C., B.&Q.8s.1M.	112	100	do...s10	113⅛
5,000	Al.&T.H.1st M.	97	300	do	113⅞
4,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	95	50	do	113
10,000	C. & N.W.1stM.	84	100	do	112
2,000	do	85	100	do...s10	112½
5,000	P..Ft.W.& C.1st	104	100	do...s30	112
1,000	Ch. & Al. 1st M.	98	200	Reading R.	106⅜
5,000	do	100	1000	do	106⅛
6,000	Ill. Cen. Bds	112	200	do	106⅛
100	Fourth Nat.Bank.	97	2000	do	106
100	Park Bank	138	500	do	105⅞
200	Mar. Min. Co	14	200	do	105⅞
200	Canton Co	47	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
200	do	46⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R	114¼
300	do	45⅞	400	do	114
100	do	45⅞	200	Cl. & Pitts. R	78
100	do	45⅛	200	do...b60	78
200	do	45⅛	1200	do	77⅞
200	Cumb. Coal Pr	47⅛	400	do	77⅛
700	do	47⅛	100	do	78
100	do	47⅞	100	do...s10	77⅞
100	do	48	400	C. & N. W. R.	31⅞
200	Quick Min. Co	63	200	do	31⅛
100	do	62⅞	400	do	32
100	do...s30	62	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	61⅞
200	At. M. S. Co	140	100	do	62
100	Cary Improvem't.	14⅛	400	do	62⅛
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md	48	200	Chi. & R. I	102⅛
			100	do...s10	102⅛
200	Wyoming V. Coal.	46	300	do	102⅛
200	do	47	100	do	102⅜
400	do	49	50	do	102⅛
200	do	48	300	Mil. & P. Du C	43
200	Ashburton Coal	13½	600	Pitts.. F. W. & C.	100
16	Pac M.S.Co	309	100	do	99⅞
110	H. & St. J. R.Pr	50	50	Alt. & Terre H	44
100	Chic.,B.& Q.R	117	100	Chi. & Alt. R	91

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$80,000	O. & M.Cer	31¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts	80
25,000	do	31⅛	200	do...s3	80
10,000	do	31⅛	500	do	80¼
6,000	do...b3	31¾	300	do	80⅛
1300	N. Y. Cen. R	100⅝	100	do...c	80¾
200	do	100⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.x-d..s3	103¼
400	do...s3	100⅛	500	do	104
700	do	100⅜	200	do...b3	104
100	do	100⅛	100	do	103⅞
100	do...c	100⅛	100	Chi. & N. W...b3	33
100	do...s5	100⅛	100	do	33
500	Erie Railway....c	81⅜	300	C. & N. W. Pr..b3	63⅛
200	do	81⅞	1000	do	63⅛
200	do	81⅞	100	do...c	63⅛
200	do...b3	82	200	Mil. & P.DuC.R.	43⅛
300	do	82	200	Wyom.V. Coal	48
100	do...s3	81⅞	700	P.,Ft. W. & C.x-d	101
100	do	82⅛	200	do...s3	101
200	do...s30	81	100	do...b3	101⅛
700	do	82⅛	100	do	101⅛
100	do...s3	82⅛	100	do...b3	101⅛
100	do...s30	80	100	do	101⅛
100	do...c	82⅛	300	Canton Co...s3	48
100	Hudson R. R...s5	113⅜	100	do	47⅛
300	do...b3	114	400	do...s3	47⅛
100	do	114	1500	do	47⅛
100	do...s3	113⅛	100	do	47⅛
100	Reading R.	106⅜	700	Cary Improv't	15
200	do	107	600	do...s3	15
200	do...s10	107	300	do	15⅜
200	do	107⅛	100	Cum. Coal	50⅛
1000	M. S. & N. I	71⅞	100	do	50⅛
100	do...c	71⅞	600	do	51
100	do	71⅛	100	do	51⅛
100	do	71⅞	700	do...b10	51⅛
100	do	72	100	do...c	51
100	do...b10	72⅛	200	do...b10	51⅛
100	do...c	71⅛	100	do	51⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R	115	300	Quick. M. Co	63⅛
200	do...s30	114	100	Mar. Min. Co	14
200	Cleve. & Tol	106	100	do...s3	14

SATURDAY, April 29—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day ruled steady at 146@146½ ℔ cent. There is little or no speculative excitement in the Gold Room. The Treasury Office has already issued about $3,000,000 Gold Checks to the holders of the May coupons on the 5-20 U. S. Bonds, payable on Monday. The New-York Office has also forwarded a considerable amount of Gold to the Boston Office where a larger sum of Interest is made payable than the Customs receipts at that port. The export by the day's steamers, $53,599, making for the whole week $217,192.

The Government Stocks were in large demand, to-day, and the 5-20s rose to 109⅛@109¼ ℔ cent. at the close of business. The 6s of 1881 were 110@110½, and the 10-40s 97@97⅛ ℔ cent.

The Railways recovered from the sudden breakdown of Friday afternoon, and there was a large business throughout the day in Erie, New-York Central and the Western Roads. The general market at 3 o'clock quoted firm and advancing at about the following quotations, as compared with Friday at the close of business.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅞	97	Pittsburgh	76⅞	81
U. S. 5-20s	108⅞	109⅛	Northwest	31	32⅛
Certificates	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref	60⅞	63⅛
N. Y. Central	97	102	Rock Island	100⅞	104
Erie	78	82⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅞	101⅛
Hudson	109⅛	114	Cumb'land Coal.	46	50⅛
Reading	105	107⅛	Quicksilver	61⅛	64⅛
Mich. Southern	68	72⅛	Mariposa	13	14
Illinois Cen	114	115⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	30	31⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	105	Hanover	100
Union	112	Irving	100
Phenix	100	Metropolitan	121
National	105	Shoe and Leather	100
Merch. Exchange	97	Corn Exchange	106
Leather Manufac'rs'	165	Importers' & Traders'	101
Commerce	105	Park	135
Mechanics' Bkg. Asso	95	Central National	99
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	97
Pacific	165	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	99	Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7's '76	105	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv '76	106	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101
Erie 1st mort. '68	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	90
Erie 7s. 2d mort. '79	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m.ex.	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	100	Tol & Wab. 2d mort	75
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '90	93⅛	New-Jersey C. 1st m.	99
Erie 7s, 5th mort, '88	93	New-Jersey C. 2d m	105
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	102	Pitts., F. W.& C. 1st m.	104
Hud.R.7s,2d M.S.F.'85	103	Pitts., F. W.& C. 2d m.	95
Hud. R. 7s, bonds '67	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	83
Har. 1st mort., '69–72	101	Clev.&Pitts. 3d m. con.	96
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th m	75
Mich. C. 8 ℔ ct. '69–'72	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m	34
Mich.C. new 1 m. 8s '82	115	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1 m	112	Chi. & Alton 1st m.	100
M. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort	94	Chi. & Alton inc	89
Al. & T. H. 1st Mort	97	At. & Gt. West. 1st m.	76⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pf.	80	Ohio & Miss, 1st m	80
Alton & T. H. 2d m. inc.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1 m	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94		

We record with much regret the retirement on the 1st of May of Mr. S. S. GILPIN from the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room and Foreign Ship Letter Office, corner of Exchange-place and William-street. Mr. GILPIN has been engaged in this line of business in New-York for over thirty-five years. He finally gives it up, because the building which he has occupied since the sale to the government of the old Merchants' Exchange, has been purchased by one of our great Coal corporations, and no other location in the neighborhood can be had on terms which the patronage of the Reading Room would justify him in paying. Mr. W. J. LAWSON, Mr. GILPIN's assistant for several years past, will continue the Foreign Letter Office in the basement of No. 29 William-street, corner of Exchange-place.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,122,498, against $1,319,856 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	1137	$324,428	82	$28,558	442	$163,327
Cotton	464	136,435	197	42,898	291	89,211
Silk	332	315,853	33	28,290	75	65,200
Flax	374	94,554	513	101,953	346	85,864
Miscellan's	105	37,248	305	12,281	1,343	14,152
Totals	2,412	$908,518	1,130	$213,980	2,497	$427,694
		213,980				908,518
Total entered		$1,122,489		Total marketed		$1,336,212

The subscriptions and sales of 7-30s at the Ninth National Bank this day amount to $562,300.

The Probable Future of the Share Market.

From Messrs. Jerome, Riggs & Co.'s Circular.

After an almost entire suspension for nearly a fortnight of business at the Stock Exchange, owing to the death and obsequies of President LINCOLN, we may now look forward to its active resumption. We had already reached the turning point in the war of the rebellion. This was so far closed that the public were speculating as to the probable results upon the share market—whether a further decline or immediate advance was to be looked for, and what was to be the condition of feeling in the country with everything tending toward immediate and general peace.

The capture of Richmond and of the rebel army of Virginia was followed, contrary to the general expectation, by an upward movement, which constantly acquired new vigor and strength, till prices have been reached, for many stocks, equal to the highest figures of the last six months. The movement has been mainly confined to the street, and has been aided by an extraordinary abundance of money. It was in part the natural recoil from the previous excessive decline. The movement in Erie had not a little to do with the rapid recovery. The leading parties of this concern succeeded so well in destroying its credit that a small sum, comparatively, was only needed to take the stock out of the market. This was done, rendering it impossible for operators for a fall to close their contracts without loss. The advance in Erie has been equal to forty per cent. in the course of thirty days. Such an advance could not take place without carrying up the entire market with it. It is in the power of the same parties, by selling out, to send down prices with the same rapidity that they advanced.

In the present excited state of feeling a further advance is not improbable, but prices have reached a point where operations, for a further rise at least, are attended with great hazards. Great panics necessarily occur upon an easy money market. It can not be otherwise. Supply money enough, and operators for a rise will go on till some accidental circumstance, perhaps, reveals to them the giddy height they have reached. They are conscious that there may be no relation between values and prices—or at least they may be utterly unable to say what the proper valuation is. A panic follows instantly upon a feeling of profound security. Every one starts at once upon the race to sell, and there being no buyers at previous prices, there may be no limit to the fall till those operating for a rise have been entirely sold out.

We have had, since we resorted to a paper currency, several illustrations of the law stated. It is certain that we shall have many more. Operators in stocks, outside and inside, buy to sell again. The market follows the impulse that governs them—either of hope or fear. Great panics never happen upon a tight money market. The reason is obvious. When money is tight, men operate sparingly and upon careful reflection. Even if the market goes against purchasers, they hold in for a better state of things. The confidence in the meantime remains unabated. They feel assured that a little time will bring them all right again. It is within the experience of all that during some of the most stringent periods of the past two or three years prices have not only held their own, but have actually advanced. Those having stocks felt that they were selling below their value, which induced them to add to instead of diminishing their purchases. The event in such case generally justified the conclusions upon which they acted; as one extreme follows another. A purchase made upon a stringent market is almost always likely to turn out to be a good one.

Should the market, therefore, advance, as we are inclined to the belief it will, and considerably from present prices, it is only to render more certain and speedy a rapid decline. In all operations the great element of certainty is wanting. Who can fix upon even the approximate value of Erie Railway Shares? Are they worth 50, or 75, or 100 to the dollar? From 1854 to 1863 the company neither earned nor paid a dividend. It is impossible to say whether the two paid after a lapse of nine years, were earned or not, as the company were spending enormous sums received from capital account. We know that the company never did pay a dividend when unable to borrow money. We do not make these remarks to disparage the value of Erie. We entertained, as this circular will bear evidence, a favorable opinion of this concern, till the managers themselves proclaimed far and wide its utter rottenness, and resorted to every means to break down the price of its securities. It now suits them to adopt a different language. But this does not help us to answer the question. The road is earning largely, but then it is increasing its capital account very rapidly. The latter at least keeps pace with the former. Notwithstanding all this, it may be excellent property, but its value between any reasonable limits is an enigma, and is likely for a long time to remain so; and till some certainty is reached we must expect to witness violent fluctuations in the prices of its shares.

Similar remarks apply to many other securities largely dealt in. There being no possible evidence of value, there can be no other rule of prices but the prevailing impulse of the hour, and this we have seen is quite as apt to be adverse as favorable to the values, added to this the constant fluctuations in the value of the currency, the future of the share market appears to us to be involved in greater uncertainty than at any former period.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Gen. Ortega—Rumors of a Peace.

FORT LEARNED, Monday, April 10, 1865.

The excitement created by the arrival and departure of Lieutenant-General and President ORTEGA, of the Mexican republic, had scarcely died away, when the arrival of an escort with the news of the capture of Petersburgh, and an unusually startling rumor that the government were about to abandon the campaign against the tribes, and through the Indian Agent make a treaty of peace.

The agent, Col. LEAVENWORTH, visited the tribes for whom he acts as agent, making them a speech and promising them numerous presents, providing they would accept of a peace. He informed them that he had a large amount of presents in Lawrence City, and more would be forthcoming. They replied that they were not desirous of peace, but would make one provided they could obtain their presents and remain in possession of what they had. The presents now in their possession and the plunder obtained from the Government and private individuals up to the present time are upward of *two million dollars* worth; the presents to be given are of more value than an expedition could be organized for and a peace conquered. The terms they propose are an acknowledgment of their power, their supremacy and their right. They have their wrongs, which are made at any time the cause of hostilities, such as the killing of their buffalo, the taking of their wood and fuel, trespassing upon their country and hunting-grounds by the whites, and their sufferings are magnified and retribution exorted from all who may pass through the country or in their neighborhood. Should the government decide to make a peace at a cost more than double what it would be the expense of conquering one, there would be safety and security for a short time, but the results will be the employment of treble the force now engaged in affording protection to the great overland mails and security to property and life upon the frontier.

The troops in this district have all been remounted and furnished with all the necessary equipments. Block-houses have been erected in every tenable position and placed in as defensive a situation as possible. The means at present for any purpose, military or otherwise, are sadly inefficient. The people in the east would look with some astonishment at an escort to the United States mails, which carried wood for a distance of two hundred miles and forage for their animals, when wood cannot be obtained nearer the posts than fifteen and twenty miles, and stone the same distance. It is a matter of some surprise how the present garrisons are so well supplied. Transportation is scarce. Teams for escorts can scarcely be obtained, while company teams are continually engaged in hauling fuel, and they can scarce keep a sufficient supply on hand to do the necessary cooking with. Under all these difficulties Capt. TOM MOSES, Post Commandant at this place, has built one of the finest store houses in the west. It contains a magazine, an underground passage to a never failing spring, will contain a hundred and fifty men, with 30 days' rations. The plan is a novel one, and is the invention of the gallant Captain. He has been repeatedly complimented for his bravery in the field, and is an efficient and valuable officer. There is probably no more efficient regiment than the Second Colorado. They have never yet been stationed in any locality long enough to receive the benefits of their improvements and comforts, and permission should be given on account of the arduous services rendered by both officers and men, to recruit it up to a maximum regiment. There would be no trouble in doing so could they receive the proper authority. They are more trustworthy than the rebel prisoners now enlisting for the Indian war, and are much more effective, from their experience and knowledge of the country.

Two regiments of United States Infantry, composed of prisoners at the Alton Prison, are on their way to the plains, and will be of some service in relieving the cavalry from garrison duty. That is about all they are good for, with the exception of filling up the quota of some favored State.

P.S.—The rumors of peace with the tribes have been ascertained to be an order from Major-Gen. HALLECK to Gen. FORD to make a peace by conquest, or without, as he saw fit. A conquered peace will be the alternative now I think. The travel on the great plains has commenced; six large trains have arrived here from New-Mexico, destined to Leavenworth for supplies. FRONTIER.

Great Activity—Indian Disloyalty—Lack of Supplies, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT LEARNED, Kansas, Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

Since the departure of Gen. FORD for Fort Rielly there has been an immense quantity of rumors and idle reports in circulation in regard to the Indians south. The arrival of the mail, and on the succeeding day of a courier with the cheering news of the fall of Richmond and LEE's surrender, also brought an order for all commanders to procure fifteen days' rations, and cook two days' rations, to hold their commands in readiness to start at an hour's notice. No cause or reason being known for this sudden warning, and teams of supplies arriving with all sorts of rumors, which not having any foundation, added vastly to the excitement. The arrival of Surgeon-General POLLOK, Medical Director of the District, and the Inspector-General, soon settled all rumors by confirming them; STAND WATIE, the rebel leader of the hostile forces in Arkansas, having received authority and orders to organize a force for the purpose of invading Kansas and Missouri, from Richmond. In pursuance of the orders he proceeded among the Indian tribes who had been robbed and plundered by the Kansas cattle thieves, and with a promise of obtaining their cattle or a satisfactory compensation for their losses, he has induced large numbers of them to join him, and also sent messengers to the hostile tribes now at war with the government, to assist in waging a war of extermination and revenge. The Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches and other Southern Indians, who when last heard from were resting and recruiting their stock on Crooked Creek, have, in all probability, joined him ere this, as his force was reported to be a very large one. The subsequent arrival of Gen. FORD and Staff, who have ridden night and day to arrive here, and the ordering of all the troops in the district to prepare immediately for a march, indicates a speedy battle. The cavalry force leave here under command of Lieut. SPENCER, and rendezvous at Fort Zarah for a short time. The opportune arrival of an ordnance train and a supply of horses greatly facilitated all movements here. Should there be troops enough in Southern Kansas, the expedition will proceed to the Indian country, and as soon as practicable surround the Indians now marching north of the southern tier of counties, and effectually end the raid. The immense cattle raids among the friendly Indians have been too long indulged in to be passed over lightly by these tribes, while very little inquiry was required to procure the aid of the savage tribes now at war. Gen. FORD has received all the supplies and necessaries for the campaign, and no delay need be expected on his part. His energy will soon restore the country, now so dangerous to the traveler, to the utmost tranquillity. It is somewhat strange that the Interior Department should authorize a peace to be made, or allow their agents or traders to visit the Indians with any such propositions, while the War Department, the President and every Western inhabitant desires and orders as the only effective mode to a peace—a conquered one—and order the campaign to be vigorously prosecuted. Col. LEAVENWORTH has already left Council Grove on a peace mission, and should he succeed in making one while the expedition is on its march to their camp for the purpose of conquering one, and arrive at their villages and ascertain that a peace has been made, and the Indians are now friendly and peaceable, the expedition will have been a failure and of an enormous expense for no purpose. The result will be the evacuation of all posts, and the return of all whites to places of safety and security, while the profits to the interested parties will amount to thousands of dollars.

Upwards of two hundred and fifty wagons, (ox and mule teams,) have passed this post for Leavenworth from Mexico, where they go to procure supplies. The Pack Mule Train has arrived, and will be of immense service, as trains *will be useless* on the expedition. The scarcity of transportation has resulted in causing a great want of all sorts and kinds of supplies. There is not a bushel of corn here, and but four thousand at Fort Zarah for two posts; nearly two thousand bushels per week are required for forage. FRONTIER.

The Right of Colored People in Passenger Railway Cars.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, April 27.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE ALLISON—MRS. DERRY vs. LOWERY.—This action was brought by plaintiff, who is a mulatto woman, to recover damages for assault and battery in her forcible ejection, by defendant, from a car of the Lombard and South-street Passenger Railway Company. Defendant was a conductor of a car belonging to this company, and, his attention having been called by a passenger to the fact that plaintiff, whose complexion is quite light, was in the car, by the question whether "colored people were allowed to ride on that line?" he requested the plaintiff to leave the car. She refused to do so, whereupon defendant forcibly ejected her. She then brought this suit for damages.

After reviewing the testimony as to the facts of the case, as developed on the trial, Judge ALLISON charged the jury as a matter of law, and reaffirming what he had previously said in a similar case in the Court of Quarter Sessions, that these passenger railway companies could only exercise such powers as may have been granted *expressly* in their charters; that while they might make a regulation excluding from their cars individuals for cause—for instance, a man smoking a cigar, or one having a contagious disease, or clothed in a filthy and offensive garb—still they had no power, under the law, to exclude a *class* from the privilege of their roads, on account of either nationality or color. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $50 damages.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIDOW.—We learn from Washington that is the purpose of Mrs. LINCOLN to make this city her future home. More than a year ago the deceased President declared to some of his intimate personal friends here, that after he had laid aside the cares of his great office and retired to private life, it was his intention to spend the remainder of his days in Chicago. He had commissioned one of our citizens to look about the city, and before the close of his present term of office, to secure the refusal of a comfortable residence on some pleasant and suitable street. He felt a warm attachment for the people of Chicago, for what they had done for him before he became President, and for their unwavering and powerful support through the dark days of his first term. If the matter had been left to the choice of the stricken widow of the fallen chief, she would have directed that his ashes should repose on old Michigan's shore, near those of his great compeer and friend, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—*Chicago Tribune, April 26.*

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mrs. ELIZA EAGAN, of No. 410 Water-street, was seriously burned, her clothing having taken fire from a stove. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good, plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country with the family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 100 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman competent as housekeeper, nurse, or seamstress; would take the entire care of growing children or invalid lady; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address A. B., No. 1,243 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse for an infant; has great experience; lived ten years in her last place, where she can be seen on Saturday and Monday, at 7 East 14th-st.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSMAKER would like a few more customers by the day or week. Address M. V., No. 345 West 16th-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF an engagement as infant's nurse, where no other duty would be required, and go in the country for the Summer; or would travel with a lady; first-class references given. Address H. C., care of Rev. W. C. Van Metre, No. 37 New-Bowery, Howard Mission.

A LADY WELL VERSED IN SEVERAL languages, would like to make an engagement with a publishing house for translations, or the like employment. Address PHILOSOPHY, No. 165 West 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as second waiter, and act as footman, or would do the chores of a private family; no objection to the country. Best of city reference. Address J. L., Box No 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL mining engineer, a position as Superintendent of a large mining interest. Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SAVINGS BANK IN THIS city, a young man of good character and habits, quick and correct in figures, and who speaks the English and German languages with fluency. Address, with references and salary required, which must be moderate, Z. A. B., Box No. 1,973, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH, ENGLISH OR GERMAN gardener, for graperies, greenhouses, &c., &c.; a single man, who is capable and can bring undoubted character, will get a first-class place and good wages. Address Box No. 3,012 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO THE washing, chamberwork and waiting, in the country, for the Summer; also a Protestant as nurse and seamstress. Address Box No. 1,176 Post-office, or call at No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST BE FULLY competent to take charge of a small place in New-Jersey. Call between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at Sackett's clothing store, Nos. 4 and 14 Cooper-Union, on Monday, May 1.

WANTED—COLORED GIRLS.—A GOOD COOK and an experienced chambermaid can find permanent situations and good wages at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE, WHO IS ACcustomed to the care of children and can bring city references. Apply before 12 o'clock, for three days, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, a salesman. Address L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress. Apply at No. 49 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD.
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MINING NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Superior Silver Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 22 Pine-st., on MONDAY, May 1, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
C. L. MATHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 264, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1865.

THE COUPON BONDS OF THIS COMPANY falling due 1st of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.—An election for nine directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office in Princeton, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN P. STOCKTON, Secretary.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 19, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1865, ON the Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place. A. BOODY, President.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRY Books of this company will be closed from the 6th day of May to the 5th day of June inclusive, preparatory to the annual meeting. C. BUTLER, President.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWELVE Directors (second class) and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, 9th prox. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 9th May inclusive. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due and payable on May 1, 1865, will be paid on that date on presentation at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York. Parties holding twenty coupons and over may leave them for examination on Thursday, April 25, and checks in payment will be ready May 1.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held at the office, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon. The transfer book is closed from this date until the day after the election.
W. R. BLISS, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOWELL, FOSTER & WILSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to JOHN H. WILSON and JOSEPH FOSTER, who are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
HENRY B. HOWELL,
JOSEPH FOSTER,
JOHN H. WILSON.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

The business will be continued by JOHN H. WILSON and JOSEPH FOSTER, at the old stand, No. 19 Warren-st., under the name and firm of WILSON & FOSTER.
JOHN H. WILSON,
JOSEPH FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO., is this day dissolved.
C. H. MARSHALL,
CHARLES LAMSON,
C. H. MARSHALL, Jr.
APRIL 8, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the shipping and commission business, under the name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO.
CHARLES LAMSON,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr.
APRIL 8, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

EMBLEMATIC SIGNS—S. T. BAILEY HAS removed from No. 5 Chatham-square to No. 14 Division-st., four doors from Bowery. Watches, Eagles, Spectacles, Mortars, Guns, Hats, Keys, Pens, Balls, Liberty Caps, Meerschaum Pipes &c., Window Shades, Daguerrean background, &c.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS AT 25 cts each, (3,600 sold already,) 15 in. long, soft feathers, fresh made, no moth, At TOWNSEND'S Toy-store, No. 953 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES CORRESPONDence with a young lady of about 16. Address R. S. T., Station D, New-York.

ORIENTAL WARES, CURIOSITIES AND SEA SHELLS.—An extensive variety of superb and scarce articles now on exhibition and for sale, at the salesrooms of BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. An examination of this truly beautiful and immense collection is invited.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U.S.7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS AT WILKESBARRE, Luzerne Co., Penn., On SATURDAY, May 6,

At the Court-house, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A tract of land containing about four hundred and seven (407) acres, with valuable improvements.

This property is all in the COAL FIELD, and is well worth the attention of capitalists.

The sale will be peremptory.

For further information, inquire of
L. D. SHOEMAKER,
Attorney-at-Law, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 27 WALL-STREET.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.
SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.

Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.

Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.

CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.

JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.

JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.

WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.

CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

[COPY.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
LOAN FOR THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.
$75,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Hoboken, up to noon of May 15, 1865, for a loan of $75,000, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the loan to run from five to forty years. Parties wishing to offer proposals for the above loan can obtain all necessary information from JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., City Clerk, at his office, Odd Fellows' Hall, or CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of Committee, No. 44 1st-st., Hoboken.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2.
W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1862," 5-20s, maturing on the 1st of May, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time previous to the 27th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 29th inst, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS. CO., No. 168 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and inspectors for next election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

At an election for eight trustees of the first class, held this day at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,
FREDERIC G. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Robert S. Hone, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., April 10, 1865.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING, HELD THIS DAY, the Board of Trustees of the ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in deference to the considerations, connected with his private affairs, assigned by Mr. BIERWIRTH for his withdrawal from a position which he has so long and so honorably filled as President of this Company, accepted his resignation with deep regret, and with a full appreciation of the loss sustained by the Company in being compelled to yield to the necessity of separating from one who, during the devotion of so many years to the interests of the Company, has shown the highest ability in the discharge of his official duties.

At an election, subsequently held, Mr. EUGENE DUTILH, was unanimously chosen President of this Company, to fill the vacancy to occur by Mr. Bierwirth's withdrawal on the 1st May next.
By order CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and three trustees of election, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, May 8, at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SINKING Fund or Interest Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
A. BOODY, President.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1865, FROM the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the Funded Coupon Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that there will be held, on MONDAY, May 1, on the first floor of the Produce Exchange, an election for nine trustees and three inspectors of elections of the New-York Produce Exchange Company for the ensuing year. The polls will open at 12½ P. M., and close at 1½ P. M. SAMUEL NIMMONS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after that day. B. E. SMITH, President.

PETROLEUM.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent, on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,600 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1865, at 3 P. M.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE—REMOVAL AND DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1865.

The office of this company will be removed on the 1st day of May to the rooms above the present office, on the third floor of No. 12 Wall-st.

In consequence of this removal the payment of the DIVIDEND on the preferred stock, seven per cent., less government tax, will be made on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, at the new rooms. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., until the 6th of May inclusive.
C. BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 366 Washington-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty (20) Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, to stockholders of record 29th inst. A. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred capital stock of this company, payable on and after the second day of May next, at the office of the company. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and opened on the fourth day of May next.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAMB FARMS PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 41.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared their first monthly dividend of three per cent. (free of Government tax) on their capital stock, payable at the office of the company on THURSDAY, May 4; to stockholders of record on May 3. The transfer books will be closed from May 3 to May 6, inclusive. ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 41, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, on their capital stock, from the earnings for the month, payable on and after May 3.

The transfer books will be closed from April 29 to May 4, inclusive.
CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 1.

Transfer books will be closed, from this date, and reopened Tuesday, May 2. B. MURRAY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 1st day of May next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox., inclusive. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, April, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, May 1, 1865.
M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after May 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer book is closed to May 1. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.
HUNTER'S POINT, April 26, 1865.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before MAY 1, will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th ave., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before May 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
ROBT. BULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA.......SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN.......SATURDAY, May 6.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.......3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.......3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUROPE.......(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE.......(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.......(Afloat)......1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.......April 26.
WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY.......May 24.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.......June 21
First Cabin, (including table wine).......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).......$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 0
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 51
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IN FUTURE THE RATE FOR CABIN PASSAGE to Liverpool or Queenstown will be $85 in gold, instead of $80, as heretofore; and to London, Havre, Paris, etc., in like proportion.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......April 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY.......May 6
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......May 13
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	100	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.
Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
May 1—ARIEL—JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with *Golden City*.)
May 16—COSTA RICA—TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with *Constitution*.)
For further information, freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR.......Wimpenny...Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR.......Wimpenny...Saturday, May 27.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, June 3.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, June 17.
RISING STAR.......(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail side-wheel STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 10.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 20 and SATURDAY, June 17.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR PORT ROYAL DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GRANADA. RODNEY BAXTER, Commander, will leave for Port Royal, S. C., direct, on WEDNESDAY, May 3.
Has excellent passenger accommodations.
For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The H. S. HAGAR will follow on SATURDAY, May 13.

NOTICE.
The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will dispatch their elegant steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, for Richmond, Va., as soon as vessels are permitted to clear for that port. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, E. DENNIS, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES COUPONS PURCHASED same as gold, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—GOOD FARE, pleasant rooms, beautiful country, large barn, house on so high ground that New-York can be seen from cupola. Terms moderate. Call on or address Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location, about 15 minutes' distance from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address Miss LEVERETT, Rye, N. Y.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND CLOSET to let, with or without board. Also, a large unfurnished room with board. Apply at No. 155 Orchard-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A SHORT DISTANCE from West Point; fine large rooms with first-class board. Address R. A. BERARD, West Point.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE APARTMENTS to let with board. Inquire at 55 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE.

WANTED—LAND.
The subscribers represent ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ENGLISH CAPITAL, TO BE INVESTED IN LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, VIRGINIA, OHIO AND MISSOURI.
Parties desirous of selling will please send full description, price, &c., to GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO., American Land Agency, No. 123½ South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The Executors of W. B. CROSBY, deceased, offer for sale the Mansion House and grounds lately occupied by him. Said premises are bounded, and contain as follows: north by Rutgers-place, 365 feet; east by Clinton-st., 202 feet, 6 inches; south by Cherry-st., 365 feet, and west by Jefferson-st., 209 feet, 6 inches. These premises are admirably adapted for a public institution, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views. The house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms. Hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY, WITHIN five miles of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. It consists of a house containing eleven rooms, a garden of three acres, and every necessary outbuilding. The house is two-story, with cellar, built in the rural Gothic style, containing parlor, library, sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen, on one floor, and six bedrooms on the other, built and finished in the best style. The garden is very superior, containing over two hundred fruit trees of the choicest varieties; also, fine beds of the smaller fruits, with a profusion of evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, &c. The outbuildings consist of gardener's cottage, stables, carriage-house, well, grape, arbors, greenhouse, &c., all in perfect order, in a positively healthy situation near the Coney Island road. For further particulars apply to WM. MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st., New-York.

COUNTRY STORE AND DWELLING, with a well-established business, for sale at Westfield, N. J., 20 miles from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Said business has been established more than fifty years, and is now in a flourishing condition, and is offered for sale only on account of the proprietor's ill health. Stock consists of a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, and goods usually kept in country stores. Said store and dwelling is large, conveniently arranged, and located in the most central part of the village, a quarter of a mile from the railroad depot. For further particulars, inquire of, or address on the premises, C. H. MOREHOUSE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE, combined, for sale; on high ground, splendid view, modern house, containing 14 rooms, all modern improvements; gas, extensive out-buildings, gardener's room, six acres, every variety of fruit and shrubbery; neighborhood first-class; situated on Clinton Hill, near Newark City line, only 15 minutes' from depot; 40 trains daily, and only 30 minutes' from Wall-st.; horse-cars run to the property; being one of the finest places in the vicinity of the city. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Price $23,000.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE near Newburgh, one of the most desirable villa residences on the Hudson, commanding views of unrivaled beauty. The house is in the rural English style, recently built in the best manner, large and commodious, with all the modern conveniences. Grounds, three acres, well laid out, and planted with choice ornamental trees, good garden, well stocked with fruit, stable, &c. Terms easy. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No 100 Broadway.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house for sale, lately built, in perfect order, well located, near Harlem Bridge, water and gas; price $6,000; $2,500 cash; immediate possession can be had. May be seen by applying at No. 170 East 10th-st., from 2 to 5.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-basement cottage house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order throughout; location 129th-st., near 5th-av.; 2 lots of ground, with fruit, grape-vines and shrubbery; title perfect; possession immediately. Apply to J. M. WATSON, Agent, 3d-av. and 130th-st., Harlem, before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE (BARGAINS.)—Two Philadelphia brick three-story on and adjoining the southeast corner of Gates-av. and Ryerson-st., immediate possession; water and gas; terms easy. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ELIZABETH—Modern architecture, hot and cold water, gas, bath-rooms, &c.; six acres of land, abundance of choice fruit; ten minutes' walk from the depot, and location unsurpassed; will sell cheap. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, FROM 50 to 150 acres, on the Hudson, within seventy-five miles of New-York, and within two miles of a depot, in exchange for Express Stock; one stocked and furnished preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A. M., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM AT HAVERSTRAW, 122 acres good land, good brick house and outbuildings, with an orchard of choice fruit, all in complete order, a fine healthy place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $3,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE gothic house in Rockaway, L. I.; location and surroundings unsurpassed; view of the ocean splendid; will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT BROWNSTONE house, choice location, 35th-st., Murray Hill, for sale very low. Also, first-class, high-stoop house, 30th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession. Others desirably located. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots each, $3,500 to $8,500; also, 700 lots, $150 to $300; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 191 EAST 50TH-ST., PRICE $9,500. Also, in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs Apply to J. E. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front houses, containing all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. J. W. COBURN.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON will be sold, UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT, ON THURSDAY, May 4, 1865, At 1 o'clock P. M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready on the 26th inst. at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including: PARLOR—Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suites, covered in satin, brocatel and reps, black walnut suites, covered in reps, elegant French plate pier mirrors, carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, rosewood centre tables, with marble tops, black walnut secretary bookcase, brocatel and lace window curtains. DINING ROOM—Black walnut and oak extension dining tables, do. buffets, do. sideboards, plated ware, china and glassware, &c. BEDROOM—Carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, husk do., straw palliasses. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, two iron safes, one of Lillie's and one of Marvin & Co.'s make. Also, one Fairbanks & Co.'s platform scale.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on MONDAY, May 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1865, a lease to establish and maintain a ferry from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., in the City of New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, at the point where the old ferry was established, or within one thousand yards north or south of that point. The landing-place at Hoboken, New-Jersey, to be furnished by the purchaser.
CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry-leases heretofore entered into by the corporation, which may be had on application at the office of the Comptroller.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—No. 52 Cortlandt-st.
AUCTION OF HOTEL FURNITURE ON account of former purchasers, MONDAY, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Greenwich-st., bought by Blair, Burke, Farrell, Healy, and others.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled: also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased. L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REDUCED the price of bone dust to $40 per ton. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 363 East 52d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, that large new two-story basement and sub-cellar brick building Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Size of building, 56x112 about. Will be rented in whole or part.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT WESTPORT, CONN.—The commodious and amply-furnished cottage, occupied last season by Hon. Wm. V. Brady; it is immediately opposite the mansion and grounds of the late R. H. Winslow, Esq. This is a most eligible residence, and is reached in two hours from the city by the New-Haven Railroad. Westport is proverbially healthy, free from mosquitoes and fever and ague. It will be let for one year or the season. For particulars inquire of SAML. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT country residence on Little Neck Bay, Long Island, (with view of Sound,) with barns, carriage-house, porter's lodge, ice-house, grapery, green-house, &c.; fruit in abundance. One hour's drive from New-York City, three and a half miles from Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—NO. 24 Canton-st., fronting on City Park, rent $600; also, No. 834 Pacific-st., just east of Washington-av., rent $450. Agent will be at Canton-st. from 1 to 3, and at Pacific-st. from 4 to 6. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 1, about 12.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A valuable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds and a gravel beach of one mile; the views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Apply to S. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMMODIOUS COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Hall 8 feet wide through the house; parlors in modern style; 10 acres of land, with choice fruit of different kinds. It is one hour's ride from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address M. E. P., Jersey City Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE PLEASANTLY situated, at Cragdon, East Chester, with garden, stabling, ice house, well filled, on high and commanding ground. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE Summer or a year, a small, nicely furnished house, near the second landing, Stapleton, with a stable and garden attached; pleasantly situated with a view of the bay and Long Island. Price $200 per month. Apply to R. L. ALLEN, No. 191 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months or longer, situated in Hudson City, N. J.; 25x60; 11 rooms, elegant parlors, &c.; 7 lots; fruit and flowers in abundance; horse, 2 carriages, cow and poultry will go, if desired. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR exchanged, viz.: two new brown-stone, first-class, on southeast corner of Oxford st. and Hanson-place; houses and location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Apply to PETER DONLON, (owner,) on premises.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1—A FINE SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rented separately if desired. The house will be put in good order for a private family. Reference exchanged. Inquire No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET.—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $75 to $2,500 per annum, in No. 29 Broadway; also, basement and several offices in No. 17 Broadway. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

AN UPPER PART, THREE TO SIX UNFURNISHED rooms, to let, to a small family without children or to gentlemen. No. 31 Washington-place, marble building, near Broadway. To be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 539 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, at Irvington, an elegant place, principally furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 489 HUDSON-ST. TO LET.—References required. Apply to E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET, at the Marble Works, No. 109 East 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a suite of rooms on the second floor, in a respectable neighborhood, and not further up town than 10th-st.; good references exchanged. Apply, by note, to HOUSE-HUNTER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL. Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

HOTELS.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.
The proprietor, believing that the comfort and convenience of his guests will be greatly increased by changing from the old table d'hote to the restaurant system, has determined to adopt the latter on the 1st of May next.
By establishing a restaurant, equal in every respect to any in this country, and employing all the means in his power to make it compare favorably with the most celebrated in Europe, he feels confident the New-York Hotel will continue to hold its well-known reputation as a home for gentlemen and families. HIRAM CRANSTON.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

THE PAVONIA HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PLAIN SILKS, all the new shades at $1 50.
SILK GRENADINE, for dresses, plain, in all colors and extra rich in fancy.
PINEAPPLE PLAIDED AND STRIPED, at 75c., worth $1 25.
PLAIDED MOZAMBIQUE, full yard wide, at 58c., worth $1.
PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, at 48c., in all colors.
POPLIN IMPERATRICE, a NEW TISSUE, for traveling dresses, at 90c., really worth $1 50.
FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGE, at 45c.; cost 65c. to land.
SUMMER GOODS.
ORGANDIES—the newest and richest design ever imported. Also new designs on CROSS BARRED LINEN.
JACONET, the regular Parisian taste in neat designs.
ORGANDY ROBES, with SHAWLS TO MATCH; only 100 dresses just received.
MARSEILLES and PIQUES for dresses, in stylish designs, at 85c., worth $1 25.
COLORED ALPACA, at 65c., 75c. and 85c., in all colors.
BLACK ALPACA, at 65c., worth 90c.
BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH for suits, 1½ yards wide, at $1 50.
AMERICAN PRINTS. LACE CURTAINS.
NEW GLOVES, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN.—CLOAKS. No. 729 Broadway.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON.
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
WHITE MUSLINS,
and save 10 cents a yard.
See FOSTER BROTHERS' advertisement in to-day's *Times* and *Herald*.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, TABLE LINENS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, PRINTS, AND MUSLINS CHEAP,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS.
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

TO THE LADY READERS OF THIS PAPER.
During the past week, MUSLINS of all kinds have advanced Nearly 10 cents a yard. But having bought A large stock At Old Rates. We will sell them For a day or two WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES. A Handsome quality 9/ yard wide WHITE MUSLIN Will be sold For 25¾ cents a yard.
These Muslins are full 10 cents a yard less than the regular retail price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., cor. Commerce.

FROM THE BOTTOM.
NEW GOODS AT THE NEW PRICES,
At No. 12 4th-av., a few doors below 8th-st.
We are now opening, from last week's auction, a full stock of linen and housekeeping goods, crashes, toweling, napkins, doylies, table, damask and fronting linens. Also, Swiss, book and Nainsook muslins; plain and plaid jaconet, cambric, lace, and muslin draperies; Silesia and lining cambrics; gents' shirts and shirt-bosoms, collars and cravats; ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs; ladies', gents' and children's cotton, lisle and silk
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
EXCELSIOR KID GLOVES.
Ladies' linen sets, collars and sleeves.
Ladies' and gents' under-vests and drawers.
Parasols and sun-umbrellas.
New style of fancy combs and head-ornaments.
Bugle and gimp trimmings, ribbons and braids.
Embroidered sets and collars, infants' robes and waists, edgings and insertings.
Vail bareges, tissues and grenadines.
Full stock of Yankee notions.
200 dozen of best bone corsets at $1 50 per pair.
Hoop-skirts from $1 up.
100 dozen ladies' full-size Balmoral skirts at $1 25.
And a large variety of other goods, at the same refreshingly low prices.
VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av., a few doors below Cooper Institute, Astor-place, on 8th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
WILL
OPEN ON MONDAY
BARGAINS
IN
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AND
MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
NOVELTIES
IN
SILK AND CLOTH
GARMENTS.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

MME. HUERSTEL
HAS JUST OPENED
HER FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Consisting of
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND MANTILLAS.
Also, a variety of FRENCH IMPORTED CORSETS,
At No. 59 Bleecker-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEGRAIN'S STOCK OF MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, TALMAS, CAPELLAS IN CLOTH, AND SILK, AT POPULAR PRICES FOR MAY AND JUNE FASHIONS.
729 BROADWAY. W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent Cloak Department.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have received ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN REAL BRUSSELS POINT LACES, SHAWLS, POINTS, EMPRESS COLLARS, VEILS, &c., &c.
Broadway and 10th-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, importer of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, New-York, is now offering at wholesale and retail an immense stock of most desirable mourning materials, consisting in part of English and French BOMBAZINES, CRAPE MADONNA, CRAPE EUGENE, VICTORIA ARMARE, HENRIETTA, MALTESE, JAPANESE and CANTON CLOTHS, BUSHIRE CRAPES, QUEENS CLOTHS, NORWICH CRAPES, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS, BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, WORSTED and SILK GRENADINES, BERAGES, CRAPE MARETS, TURIN CRAPES, HERMANIES, TRAVELING and HOUSE DRESS MATERIALS, SUMMER POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, CHECK SILKS, SECOND MOURNING SILKS, INDIA FOULARD SILKS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, LOVE VEILS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, &c., in endless variety.
NOTE.—The entire stock is offered at the very lowest rates. Competition challenged. Give us a call.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. N. Y.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes. N. B.—Kid gloves, $1; undressed, 90 cents. Ladies hose, 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS, NOW OPEN. Also, a great variety of Reception Garments. CHARLOTTE G. SMITH. No. 1,142 Broadway, above 26th-st.

PARIS PRINTED ORGANDY ROBES, decided novelties and the most elegant yet imported, will be opened on Monday, May 1. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

JOSEPH TUCKER, NO. 680 BROADWAY, importer and wholesale dealer in rich black thread-lace shawls, mask veils and parasol covers, valenciennes, point lace goods, &c., at the lowest gold rates.

PARIS DRESS GOODS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES—In new and elegant styles and colors, just received. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS—SPRING IMPORTATION, IN long and square in all qualities. J. RUSSELL, No. 282 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE ANNALS OF THIS
TEMPLE OF A MILLION WONDERS
contain no record of such
GREAT AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS
as are now presented.
THE CONSTANT THRONG OF VISITORS
attest the
CURIOSITY, INTEREST AND GRATIFICATION
of the public, inevitable upon such a
SPLENDID COMBINATION OF AMUSEMENTS.
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
THE TRIUMPHANTLY-SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, entitled
THE ORANGE GIRL.
ITS IMPRESSIVE LANGUAGE, THRILLING INCIDENTS, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, and SENSATIONAL EFFECTS, ARE UNEQUALED IN DRAMATIC HISTORY.
Previous to drama,
THREE-LEGGED WONDER.......TONY DENIER
MORNING AT 11,
THE BOONE FAMILY COMBINATION
from the ROYAL COLOSSEUM, LONDON.
They will appear in CLASSICAL READINGS, COMIC SONGS, DUETS, DIALOGUES, ETC., IN CHARACTER.
THE GREATEST NATURAL AND NATIONAL CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD,
MR. SAMUEL DOWNING, AGED 104 YEARS.
One of the only four SURVIVING HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION.
Accompanied by his youngest Boy, a lad of SIXTY YEARS, invited to visit this city by the Honorable Committee of Citizens who were preparing to celebrate our National Victories, has been induced to appear for a few days only, to receive the visits of all who are desirous of taking by the hand this REVOLUTIONARY HERO, one of the last living links which connect the past with the present generation who are fighting to uphold the HONOR OF OUR REPUBLIC, the FREEDOM OF WHICH HE FOUGHT TO OBTAIN.
The wonderful curiosity,
A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR,
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
A GLASS STEAM-ENGINE IN MOTION.
FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
UNPARALLELED, UNPRECEDENTED AND ADMITTED COMPLETE SUCCESS
of the New and Grand Serio-comic Spectacular Pantomime of
THE FAIRY PRINCE O'DONOUGHUE,
OR, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY
REPRODUCED
with even more than its
ORIGINAL GORGEOUS SPLENDOR.
which elicited
THE UNANIMOUS AND UNQUALIFIED ENCOMIUMS OF PRESS AND PUBLIC.
WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS, EULOGIZED BY ALL,
as the most superb and humorous pageant ever presented in New-York.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
will be preceded at every performance by
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC
entertainments, in which the
MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY APPEAR.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—CORNER of 23d-st. and 4th-av.—The Fortieth Annual Exhibition of original works by living artists, is now open in the new Academy edifice, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y, N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal.
RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.
"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*
"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*
Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD'S
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn. Opens May 3.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RECEIVES into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

A GENTLEMAN, HIGHLY QUALIFIED and of great experience in teaching, desires a position as private tutor in a family. He would be willing to take charge of classes during the Summer months; he is able to teach the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and all branches of a liberal English education; first-class references will be furnished. Address TUTOR, No. 5 Bond-st.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the Principal during April, at No. 134 West 36th-st., New-York.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New London, Conn.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, thoroughly competent to teach English, French and music, wishes to give lessons in the above branches, for a reasonable compensation. May be seen at the Large Employment House, corner of 8th-av. and 11th st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 55th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point, and the Naval School. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN. Summer term commences May 3. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 171 Broadway, corner of Courtland-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES—FRENCH, Latin, English, music and modern languages. Apply on and after 1st of May at the Colonnade House, corner 125th-st. and 5th-av.

KINDERGARTEN, NO. 70 WEST 37TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. There are a few vacancies for the Spring term. Payment from the time of admission. Terms moderate.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to obtain pupils in the city, or go into the country with a family as private tutor. References: Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; John MacMullen, Esq.; John B. Williams, Esq.; Geo. Bliss, Esq.; F. H. Wolcott, Esq.; Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D. Mr. Bixby's address is No. 82 9th-st.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN THE country wishes a tutor for his two sons, 9 and 10 years of age; a person of some experience in the capacity, and a good disciplinarian, will be required; must be a good French scholar, and be well recommended. Address Box No. 3,732 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF CULTIVATION and large experience, a situation as English teacher in a school or family, or as lady's companion; salary an object; home privileges also. Address W. S. H., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, QUALIFIED to teach in piano, music, the English branches, pencil drawing and French, either in a family or seminary. Address A. Drawer 191 Albany Post-office, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the above committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock. JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUBLAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d-st.,) for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of Messrs. E. Treadwell's Sons, No. 338 Washington-st., on MONDAY next, 1st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. APSON BAKER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINDERELLA.
SECOND AND LAST REPRESENTATION.
This charming
PLAY OF THE FAIRIES,
PERFORMED BY 200 CHILDREN,
WHICH WAS RECEIVED WITH SO MUCH ENTHUSIASM ON THURSDAY
will be given once more at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
next MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Admission to the house, $1; 50 cents extra for reserved seats—to be obtained at the office of the Academy, and at Caswell & Mack's, under the Fifth-av. Hotel.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF MAMMOTH WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.
THE BROADWAY ATHENEUM,
formerly the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, May 14, for the GRAND EXHIBITION of a large and very interesting series of
MAMMOTH WAR VIEWS
in the South, which were photographed on the spot by one of the proprietors, who has spent the last two years with our armies in the Department of the South, and through unequaled facilities has been able to select and reproduce many points of historic interest which are now brought before the public through the medium of a powerful megascopic camera, which produces a magnificent photograph 30 feet square, sharp and well defined, and in all respects equal to photographs of the ordinary size.
Among the series will be found
BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.
The first 300-pound PARROTT GUN MOUNTED BY Major-Gen. GILLMORE, in July, 1863.
THE FAMOUS SWAMP ANGEL.
BATTERY in the marsh, between MORRIS and JAMES ISLAND.
FORT SUMTER FROM FORT PUTNAM, &c., &c.
Splendid LANDSCAPE VIEWS on HILTON HEAD and PORT ROYAL ISLANDS, and at BEAUFORT.
FLORIDA FROM FERNANDINA
to St. AUGUSTINE, which is the oldest city in North America.
CASTLE ST. MARCUS, exterior and interior.
SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN at Atlanta and Savannah.
SHERMAN and his Generals, including Gen. WM. B. HAZEN, at Fort McAllister.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; exhibition will commence at 8 o'clock.
SINCLAIR & MASON, Proprietors.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART has pleasure in announcing that, on MONDAY EVENING, May 1, Mr. HENRY PLACIDE Will appear, by special request, for his first time here, in his great character of GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD, in Mark Lemon's beautiful drama of that title, and also in his laughable role of SAM HOBBS, in A NABOB FOR AN HOUR, presented with a powerful cast.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO 585 BROADWAY.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
AND
LAST TWO MATINEES
previous to the recess.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
GYGES
will be revived for positively the last time.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
THE DAVENPORT CABINET,
revived with new effects.
A NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
NOTICE—Mr. Heller will close the Salle Diabolique on May 6, for a temporary recess, to visit Brooklyn and Newark.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M.
MAITRE GUERIN,
Comedy, in 5 acts, by M. Emile Augier.
Theatre office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

IRVING HALL—MISS MINA GEARY.
MISS MINA GEARY'S FAREWELL CONCERT.
NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4, at 8 o'clock, assisted by a host of eminent artistes.
TICKETS, $1 EACH—Doors open at 7 o'clock.
All tickets issued for Thursday, April 20, admissible.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
The following correspondence explains itself:
To Rev. Henry W. Bellows, President of the United States Sanitary Commission, New-York Agency, No. 823 Broadway:
DEAR SIR: For the purpose of answering the great number of inquiries made daily at our office, as to the modus operandi of obtaining petroleum, we have thought it worth while to cause to be constructed a full-sized working model of an oil well, with engine, derrick, tank, drills, and indeed all the accompaniments complete (a counterpart of which was contributed by our office to the National Celebration, March 6,) and now on exhibition at No. 518 West 22d-st., near 10th-av., between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. The Broadway and 23d-st stages and the 10th-av. cars pass within a block, and are a pleasant substitute for a tedious journey of one thousand miles to and from the oil country. To the majority of men, the subject is of sufficient interest to render a visit with their families to the "Oil Well" profitable. We have issued tickets of admission at twenty-five cents each, obtainable at our office, and beg your acceptance of the proceeds, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, an association that, by its noble care of our sick and suffering soldiers, has earned the gratitude of every Union man. Sincerely congratulating you upon our recent glorious victories, we remain, Sir,
Very respectfully,
WED. W. CLARKE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

REPLY OF DR. BELLOWS.
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.
Wed. W. Clarke & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: I accept very gratefully, in behalf of the United States Sanitary Commission, your humane and patriotic offer to turn over to our treasury the proceeds of the exhibition of your model of an oil-well and all its accompaniments complete.
We have "struck ile" in a good many places without "boring" the public over much. The domain from which our oil has flowed, the national sympathy and gratitude, has not proved a very rocky soil, and our machinery has been comparatively cheap and simple. Yet the wells have thrown, if not "a hundred feet in height and sixteen hundred barrels daily," as high as the wounds and sorrows of our stricken soldiers, and sometimes at the rate of sixteen hundred boxes (a much more astonishing feat) per month. They threw in one week tons of stores into Fredericksburgh, seventy thousand dollars of stores into Gettysburgh in our weeks, and have thus far furnished the Army and Navy with about ten millions of dollars worth of extra comfort. They are throwing this minute into Richmond, City Point, Newbern, Wilmington, Goldsboro, the Shenandoah, Nashville, Knoxville, New-Orleans, and fifty other stations, whatever the knowledge and humanity of our medical corps ask from us, and there is no immediate prospect that the "oil" will give out.
We have not recently found it necessary to "bull" our stock, nor force it on the market. Sober purchasers seem to understand its value, and invest without noise.
Meanwhile we rejoice that petroleum wishes to sanctify itself by pouring some percentage of its flow into the wounds of our noble army of martyrs. It has made fortunes, lighted cottages and cities, cooked dinners and run steamships, lubricated mills and trains, contended with mining-stocks, cotton, and railroad shares in city-roads, for the mastery on the Exchange. It now offers itself as a medicine for army wounds and hospital gangrene. We shall be glad to try it. May your oil-well go into immediate and most popular operation. If all who have invested in oil-stocks, and expect to leave fortunes to their children, will only go and take their offspring, just to see how those fortunes are made, I cannot doubt that your receipts and ours will be sufficient to reward your utmost expectations, and so meet our largest requirements.
With grateful respect I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second-hand, good, and cheapest in the city; watches, jewelry, paintings, cigars, sewing machines, desks, book-case, &c. Cash paid for pianos and goods of all kinds. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BAY MARE, SOUND, fast and kind. Apply to W. E. DODGE, Jr., No. [illegible] Cliff-st., or stable rear of No. 203 Madison-av.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY HAS NOW A NEW AND select assortment of Paris bonnets and hats at reduced prices. No. 1,142½ Broadway, corner 26th-st.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Stonewall Affair—Dr. Gwin Bound for Mexico Again—Honors to Mr. Cobden—The French Academy Elections—The Russian Plague.

PARIS, Friday, April 7, 1865.

The satisfaction rendered by the Portuguese Government for firing into the *Niagara* created surprise and mortification at Paris, where the secession prints had succeeded in convincing the public that another American Captain had tried to put at defiance all international law, and had met with the reward his lawlessness deserved. The *Patrie*, before the news of the settlement of the affair arrived, permitted itself to indulge in remarks of this kind: "Portugal has rendered Europe an important service in showing how ought to be treated a saucy belligerent who infests our shores, (the word 'infest' is rather hard, even for the *Patrie*,) and who ventures even into our ports to try to catch what he dares not attack on the high seas."

The history of the proceedings between the belligerent vessels in Spanish and Portuguese waters, appears in brief to be this: Capt. CRAVEN, as I have already told you, did not feel it safe to risk a fight with the ram in a smooth sea. His policy was therefore to try to follow the ram when she went out, and wait till she got into a more or less heavy sea before attacking her. The officers of the rebel vessel, on the other hand, were anxious to fight in a smooth sea, and to avoid a fight in a rough one. The first smooth sea they found after the *Stonewall* was ready to leave, they steamed out and boldly offered battle to Capt. CRAVEN, but the latter was not going to give the enemy all the advantage, and refused the challenge for that day. If the *Stonewall* had gone out that day, the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* would have followed her until she got into a pitching sea, whenever or wherever that might be. But the *Stonewall* understood this, and returned to her moorings at Ferrol to decide upon another plan of operations. Capt. PAGE no doubt determined that if Capt. CRAVEN would only fight him in a heavy sea, his best course was to escape, for he was as justly afraid of a heavy sea as Capt. CRAVEN was of a smooth one. To entrap Capt. CRAVEN, therefore, long enough to permit the escape of the *Stonewall*, Capt. PAGE had only to get out of the peculiarly situated port he was then in, and coax Capt. CRAVEN into a port where the twenty-four-hour rule would be observed. PAGE then waited several days, until he could assure himself that Portugal would observe this rule, when he sailed direct for Lisbon, our two vessels following him. Capt. CRAVEN, not knowing of course where this chase was to lead him, did not know whether Portugal was going to exact the rule or not, and went inside the bar. It must be that he thought Portugal would not enforce the rule or he would not have thus been led into PAGE's trap. At the end of twenty-four hours the *Stonewall* steamed out to sea, and the *Niagara* started to follow her, but was brought to by shots from the Portuguese forts. As soon as these shots were fired, Capt. CRAVEN saw that the rule was to be enforced, and hoisted his flag in token of submission to the law. But his flag not being seen or understood by the Commander of the battery, who was an army and not a navy officer, the firing was continued until damage was done to the *Niagara*, and it was for this that the officer of the battery was discharged.

Thus the *Stonewall* has escaped, and if the declarations of her officers are to be believed, her destination is to be that of pursuing and destroying, not harmless merchant ships, but Federal men-of-war.

M. DE RIVIERE, the agent of the Confederates in the affair of the *Olinda*, has published a letter, which you will see, taking upon himself all the responsibility of that transaction, and threatening the "braggadocio Yankee nation" all sorts of disasters at the hands of Capt. PAGE. It will be a curious thing indeed, if the American Government allows the French Government to have things all its own way in regard to this rebel ram.

Dr. GWIN, accompanied this time by his son, left Paris on Saturday last for Mexico, going out by the *Tasmania*, which sailed from Southampton on Monday last. The Doctor said, before leaving, that he had obtained from the French Government all the guarantees in the way of protection which he required, and as he believes that the mountains of Sonora are almost solid metal, he appears to be certain of making a big fortune for himself and for all concerned. It is in fact because both governments are compelled to look to these mines—the one to get back what it has spent, and the other the means to live; and because further, that Dr. GWIN is undoubtedly the best man they could find for this speculation, that the guarantees have been furnished, if it be true that they have been furnished. It is thought that after the French troops have been withdrawn from all the rest of the country, a few will be left in Sonora, on the pretext that they are there not to maintain any political principles or power, but to protect miners whose labors are for the good of the whole commercial world. But while the French troops were left in Rome to protect the Pope it was always said, in order to appease those who objected to the use of the army for such a purpose, that Rome was also a good strategic point from which to watch and prevent the return of the Austrians into Italy. So, too, the army of Sonora may, in like manner, be used for the double purpose of honestly protecting the miners and of being ready to hold in check American emigrants or fillibusters. The idea appears preposterous enough, but there is no telling to what extent absurdities may be carried in all that relates to American affairs. The whole Mexican business appears to have been a blunder from beginning to end, and anything short of an entire withdrawal from that country is still a blunder. The ablest men in France take exactly this view of the question.

The honors paid to the memory of Mr. COBDEN in France are scarcely surpassed by those paid in England. The Emperor has ordered a bust of the deceased to be placed in the Palace of Versailles, which is the first time such a compliment has been paid to any foreigner. The journals are full of eulogies of the illustrious deceased, and it is even proposed to give one of the grand new thoroughfares, which M. HAUSSMAN is hewing through the city, the name of "Boulevard Cobden." His letter on American affairs, which has been published here as well as in England, has been a bitter pill for the English and French Secessionists.

The election for two vacant places at the French Academy—places which had been vacant a year, for which there had been one unsuccessful tour of voting, and about which there was a good deal of excitement—took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of two men of letters, M. PREVOST-PARADOL, the able defender of the cause of the American Union in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*, and M. CAMILLE DOUCET, a literary and dramatic writer, and now Chief of Bureau at the Ministry of Fine Arts, and charged especially with the censorship of dramatic literature. It is, in fact, M. DOUCET, who controls the theatres of Paris, and who decides what pieces may or may not be played. The other two serious candidates were M. JULES JANIN, who, it was thought, would certainly be elected, and M. AUTRAN, a poet. M. PREVOST-PARADAL will be the youngest member in years in the Academy, and he has gained the reputation which has placed him among the forty "immortals" of France, by the power mostly of his political newspaper articles.

There is no alarm felt at Paris about the pretended plague at St. Petersburg, and it is not true that quarantine measures have been ordered against it. The bulk of evidence goes to show that the augmentation of mortality at Petersburg is to be shared between a more than ordinary prevalence of typhoid fever and an empoisonment by bread which contain a large quantity of spurred rye, an accident which occurs in all countries where much rye bread is eaten.

A new use, or rather new uses, have been discovered for petroleum, which is likely to give a great extension to the trade in Europe. It has been discovered that one application on the body is sufficient to kill all kinds of body vermin, from the microscopic *acarus*, which constitutes the disease known as the itch, to the more visible occupants of the head.

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE LATE RICHARD COBDEN.

DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following dispatch has been addressed to the French Ambassador in London by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS:

To His Excellency the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Ambassador of France at London:

PRINCE: A few days since, while the First Minister of Her Britannic Majesty bore brilliant testimony in the House of Commons to the memory of RICHARD COBDEN, a speaker belonging to the government of the Emperor expressed the regrets which the death of this illustrious man gave rise to in France, and the Legislative Body identified themselves with this homage by a unanimous impulse.

A manifestation so honorable to the two nations, and to the person whose loss England deplores, will not have escaped your attention; and you will perhaps have already had occasion to communicate thereupon with the Ministers of the Queen. I desire, nevertheless, Prince, to place you in a position to express to them officially the mournful sympathy and truly national regret which the death, as lamented as premature, of RICHARD COBDEN has excited on this side of the Channel.

That indefatigable promoter of liberty in the domain of commerce and manufactures was not only the living proof of what merit, perseverance and labor can accomplish; one of the most complete examples of those men who, sprung from the most humble ranks of society, raise themselves to the highest rank in public estimation by the effect of their own worth and of their personal services; finally, one of the rarest examples of the solid qualities inherent in the English character. He is above all, in our eyes, the representative of those sentiments and those cosmopolite principles before which national frontiers and rivalries disappear; while essentially of his country, he was still more of his time; he knew what mutual relations could accomplish in our day for the prosperity of peoples. COBDEN, if I may be permitted so to say, was an international man.

There are some mental views and aptitudes which are only given to those who in the outset of their career have felt the embarrassments and the difficulties of life, who have had to struggle against the necessities of a position less than humble. RICHARD COBDEN had been brought up in this severe but strengthening school; he thence derived, as the best preparation for a knowledge of political economy, the gift of sympathy with the sufferings of the laborious classes in the midst of whom he had lived; he understood the better the straitened circumstances which he had shared, and in feeling the need of alleviating them he was naturally led to seek the means to do so—firstly, in the abolition of the Corn Laws in England, then in the suppression or lowering of the barriers which the various commercial laws had raised between peoples. Certainly COBDEN did not create any of the principles of industrial and commercial liberty. They had been professed and propagated before him by eminent theorists in England and France. But his glory is to have followed up the practical application of them, abroad and at home, with an ardor and devotedness quite unparalleled.

Exempt from national prejudices as from those of education and caste, RICHARD COBDEN brought to the pursuit of reforms, which he judged useful to his country and profitable to humanity, a disinterestedness and a sincerity which one cannot but honor, while at the same time one is obliged to admit that all his views were not equally practicable.

For ourselves, we cannot forget the considerable part he took in the change of opinions which prepared, and in the negotiations which led to, the treaty of commerce at present existing between France and England. This important act, the good results of which experience has already consecrated, and the liberal provisions of which are, from day to day, adopted by other Powers of Europe, will have for effect, not only the development of the material interests between England and France, but it will also aid powerfully in strengthening their friendly relations. This was the double object of RICHARD COBDEN. He loved and understood France better than any other person, and regarded as one of the greatest interests of his country and humanity the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two nations which, according to the expression recently used by a member of the English Cabinet, march at the head of the world.

You will be good enough, Prince, to acquaint the First Minister and the Principal Secretary of Her Britannic Majesty with the sentiments expressed in this despatch, and which they will receive, I doubt not, with a willingness equal to that which has dictated them.

Receive, &c., DROUYN DE LHUYS.

PARIS, April 8, 1865."

MR. COBDEN'S ENTRY INTO PUBLIC LIFE.

From the London Star.

The following, upon the above subject, extracted from a private letter from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM CATHRALL, (for many years co-proprietor and editor, with the late Mr. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE, of the Manchester *Times*,) will be read with special interest at the present moment:

Whilst my late partner and myself were earnestly engaged as journalists, now about thirty years back, in the severe struggle then entered upon by the inhabitants of Manchester for obtaining the incorporation of the town, we received a series of letters upon that and other subjects of public interest, from an anonymous correspondent under the signature "Libra." These letters, which were generally furnished alternate weeks, were marked by so much thought and ability that we were desirous to have an interview with the writer, and accordingly inserted a line in our paper to that effect, mentioning a time for the purpose. About noon the same day that this notice appeared, the publisher of our paper notified to me that a gentleman in the outer office wished to see me, when the stranger, on being invited into my private room, introduced himself as RICHARD COBDEN. His person and name being alike unknown to me, and not recollecting for the moment that a stranger was expected in accordance with the notice inserted in our journal, I begged he would inform me of the object of his call, when he said he was "Libra," adding, "I observe from your paper that you wish to see me." We at once became great friends. Soon after, poor PRENTICE, my partner, entered the room, and, on being informed it was "Libra" who was with me, warmly shook him by the hand, and at the same time complimented him on the skill, &c., displayed in his letters. We gathered that he was engaged in business in Mozley-street; that he had only recently come to Manchester, and had but few acquaintances there. I well remember that in this interview he was very diffident and somewhat nervous in temperament; at the same time it was obvious to us, even then, that he was, in ability and promise, much above the average stamp of young men. It happening that a public meeting, under the presidency of Mr. PRENTICE, in furtherance of the incorporation of Manchester, was to be held that same evening at the Cotton Free Tavern, in Ancoats, (a favorite political rendezvous of the period referred to,) my partner at once solicited Mr. COBDEN to accompany him, and to take part in the proceedings. Although so many years have passed since, I well recollect that Mr. COBDEN declined to attend the meeting—in fact, he evidently shrank from the task of speaking on the occasion, and it was not until repeatedly pressed to do so that he consented—although the meeting was quite of a minor character. "I assure you," he said, "I never yet made a speech of any description, excepting, perhaps, an after-dinner one at a commercial table." Having at length obtained the promise of his attendance, it was arranged that he should take his tea at our office on the way to the meeting, which he accordingly did. After the opening speech of the chairman, he called upon Mr. COBDEN to move the first resolution, introducing him as his "young friend" who had recently contributed to the Manchester *Times* the able letters signed "Libra." His speech, however, on this occasion was a signal failure. He was nervous, confused, and in fact practically broke down, and the Chairman had to apologise for him, but at the same time expressed his full confidence as to the success and usefulness of his future career. Such was Mr. COBDEN's début before the Manchester public as a speaker. So far as his own feelings were concerned, for some time he was so discouraged by his maiden effort that I am pretty confident, had this lamented and remarkable man, whose oratory subsequently was of so persuasive a kind, been allowed to follow the bent of his inclination, he never again would have appeared as a public speaker. Our professional acquaintance with Mr. COBDEN thus formed, led to his introduction to the political circles of Manchester, and in a short period he took an active part in most public matters affecting the interests of the town, and was chosen one of the first members of the corporation, whose charter he materially assisted in obtaining.

MR. COBDEN'S VIEWS ON WAR.

The following letter, which briefly states the views of Mr. COBDEN regarding war, is published in the London *Star*:

MIDHURST, Sept. 11, 1857.

"——: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, which I have read with much interest. It is true that the *Peace Society* in New-Broad-street was founded upon the Quaker principle of non-resistance, and therefore cannot be regarded as a body aiming at a practical political policy. But the members of that party, as individuals, have always been foremost in the advocacy of whatever measures tended to lead indirectly to the prevention of war, and this they do without requiring that those with whom they coöperate should hold their views upon the abstract question of defensive war. It is thus that I have been enabled to act with them in promoting peace congresses for the advocacy of international arbitration, &c.

Though I have been often accused of holding the non-resistance principle, my friends the Quakers, who constitute the original Peace Society, know that I do not profess their distinctive doctrine. In regard to your proposal to form a society for the agitation of the peace principle on the ground of morality and economical truth, I am afraid you will not find much support in such an undertaking. Still it is our duty to do our utmost to carry out our honest convictions, and I would advise you, therefore, to put forth your views, which are stated with much force in your letter, either through the pages of the newspapers or in some other way. I am afraid, however, that you will find some difficulty in obtaining a vehicle for your opinions, which are not very popular at the present time. The newspapers are generally very warlike, and in this respect they fairly represent the feeling of the country, which for several years has been in a very pugnacious mood. And we have taught our Prime Ministers the very dangerous lesson that the way to unite all classes and parties in support of a government is to involve us in a foreign war. I fear at present there is no cure for this but in the distress and suffering which always follow, to a greater or less extent, even our most successful wars. If you can persuade the people of this country to embrace the views which you have so forcibly expressed, you will be a benefactor to the country.

I remain, &c., R. COBDEN.

A FRENCH REMINISCENCE OF MR. COBDEN.

M. LOUIS JOURDAN writes as follows, in the *Siècle*, upon the late Mr. COBDEN: "When the state of his health compelled him to pass the winter in Algeria I often saw him; our dwellings were close together. In our conversation I was much struck with a contradiction which made him smile. The citizen of the world, this pacific cosmopolitan, who would have liked to see all nations give each other the kiss of peace, was an Englishman to the backbone. 'Why,' I said to him, 'do you not exhort your country to give a generous example to the world by disarming instead of expending millions upon useless armaments?' Upon this point Mr. COBDEN would have no trifling. 'No, no,' he replied, 'when you build one ironclad England must build three, and as a member of parliament I will always vote the millions necessary to maintain this proportion.'"

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.

CAUSES OF THE MALADY.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

With reference to the Russian epidemic the Berlin public are not particularly anxious. Although living next door to St. Petersburgh, and in danger of getting the malady at first hand, they yet pooh-pooh the idea of being infected in the way of a "mere Russian." The fact is they are in the habit of looking upon themselves as something so different from the children of the Czar, that both with regard to political and physical dangers, Russian events are but slow in working an impression on their confident minds. Russian epidemics, more particularly, they are fond of ascribing to causes existing exclusively on the other side of the frontier, and ceasing exactly where the last Cossack mounts guard at the last border ditch. The Russian working man lives upon cabbage, fish, sourish beverages, and gin; has an instinctive antipathy to the application of water to his body, both inside and outside; and especially in towns and in winter, lodges with a saving eye to space, equalled only by the Finn and Laplander in his ice-bound hut. Hence a certain degree of typhus is among the standing afflictions of St. Petersburgh, and, perhaps, never dies out entirely in that most unhealthy of all localities that could have been selected for a capital. Built upon swamps, and so undermined by subterranean water courses, that in many streets the pavement can hardly be kept in a practicable state, it is ill off indeed in regard to the natural conditions of its existence on the earth. Add to this, that the Neva, with its canals, while supplying the only drinking water, acts as the only sewer of a gigantic capital, and it will be seen that the people, or rather the Government, instead of using every precaution to render the place habitable, have done all in their power to make bad worse. According to what the St. Petersburghers believe, the number of births at the splendid seat of the Czars is as a rule exceeded by the average of deaths; but as official statistics are unreliable, private estimates can be regarded as approximative only, and, perhaps, err as far upon the one side as the government upon the other. At any rate a variety of circumstances combine to render St. Petersburgh a hot-bed of disease. Endemic and endurable in ordinary times, sickness, every now and then, will assume an epidemic character, and, growing in erroneous proportions, commit ravages such as are unknown in the civilized countries of the West. From an official report I gather the fact that in 1855 no less than 849,700 *were seized with epidemical maladies in all Russia, of whom* 163,000 *died*. But, large as these figures appear, they are contradicted by another official report stating 324,000 people to have suffered from cholera alone, with a mortality of 124,500. In 1848, the Minister of the Interior reported to the Emperor that in his vast dominion 1,686,849 people had been in that year infected by cholera, of whom no less than 668,012 succumbed. In both cases the malady passed the European frontier of Russia; but so soon as it arrived on German soil its power was broken, its virulence tempered, and the number of victims reduced to one-tenth and below. Thus far the same favorable change has been witnessed in the present instance also. Will it last? Time alone can show. We have to deal with a combination of epidemics, uncommonly dangerous in itself, and which, in some cases, has been already succeeded by the worst of all, the monster of monsters, the killer of man and beast—the Siberian plague. The Prussian public hopes all may pass over favorably, the physicians are disposed to demonstrate the necessity of its ending well on natural grounds; but the clergy in the eastern provinces are invoking the mercy of God Almighty that He may stay His uplifted arm and ward off the evil.

THE AMBULANCE CONVENTION.

ACCESSION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT GENEVA, AUG. 22, 1864, FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED IN ARMIES IN THE FIELD—SIGNED AT LONDON, FEB. 18, 1865.

The President and Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation having communicated to the government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a convention signed at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864, between the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, which convention is word for word as follows:

CONVENTION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, being equally animated by the desire to mitigate, as far as depends upon them, the evils inseparable from war, to suppress useless severities and to ameliorate the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries (here follow the names of the plenipotentiaries,) who, after having exchanged their powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents as long as any sick or wounded may be therein. Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

ART. 2. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succour.

ART. 3. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfil their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong. Under such circumstances, when those persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

ART. 4. As the equipment of military hospitals remain subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property. Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ART. 5. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected, and shall remain free. The Generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it. Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

ART. 6.—Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong. Commanders-in-Chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties. Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country. The others may also be sent back on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war. Evacuations, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

ART. 7.—A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances, and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm badge (brassard) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to the military authority. The flag and the arm badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

ART. 8. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the Commanders-in-Chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

ART. 9. The high contracting powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those governments which have not found it convenient to send plenipotentiaries to the International Conference at Geneva, with an invitation to accede thereto: the protocol is for that purpose left open.

ART. 10. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne in four months, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Geneva, the 22d day of August, 1864.

And the Swiss Confederation having, in virtue of Art. 9 of the said convention, invited the government of Her Britannic Majesty to accede thereto.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, duly authorized for that purpose, hereby declares that the government of Her Britannic Majesty fully accedes to the convention aforesaid.

In witness whereof he has signed the present act of accession, and has affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at London, the 18th day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1865. (L. S.) RUSSELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DUEL IN BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, writing on the 8th, gives the following account of the duel between Gen. CHAZAL, the Minister of War, and M. DELAET, the member for Antwerp: "The disagreement between M. DELAET and the Minister of War led to its inevitable result to-day. This morning, at 8 o'clock, in a private riding-school, a meeting with pistols took place between the two adversaries. At the signal given by the seconds both fired at once, and M. CHAZAL was slightly wounded in the right side by the bullet of M. DELAET. The doctor who was present would not let the duel continue. Hon. M. DELAET thereupon approached M. CHAZAL, and spontaneously declared, in very becoming terms, that throughout the whole of the opposition he had offered to him in the Chamber, he had in no way been guided by a sentiment of personal animosity, but simply by his parliamentary duty. Gen. CHAZAL, deeply moved, expressed in his turn to M. DELAET, his regret for the offensive words he had addressed to him in the Chamber a few days ago, and the two adversaries, henceforth reconciled, heartily shook hands. I think I have already told you that the seconds were Count LIEDEKERKE and M. NOTHOMB, formerly Minister of Justice, for M. DELAET, and Gen. SOUDAIN DE NIEDERWERTH and Capt. STERCKX for the Minister of War. The wound of the latter, it is declared this evening, is neither dangerous nor serious." The Brussels correspondent of the *Avenir National*, writing on the same day, gives a very similar account of the meeting, which he says, however, took place at the parade-ground, a short distance from the city. He adds: "They fought with pistols, and at twenty paces. At a given signal, M. DELAET fired first. M. CHAZAL, slightly wounded in the right side, was nevertheless able to fire, but without wounding his adversary. The latter then approached the former, and said: 'Now that I have received your fire, I have much pleasure in declaring that I never had any idea of casting any doubts upon your integrity. I esteem and respect you, and I hope that henceforth our discussions will remain within the limits of Parliamentary moderation.' The two adversaries then shook hands. Gen. CHAZAL was able to return on foot to his hotel, and apply himself to his duties at once. In this country duelling is absolutely forbidden by a law of the 8th of January, 1841, which, in the present case—that of wounds occasioning no incapacity for duty—entails punishment of from two to eighteen months imprisonment, and from 200f. to 1,500f. fine. The seconds are considered accomplices, and are subjected to the same punishment as the principals. Nevertheless, the Constitution does not allow ministers or members to be indicted without the intervention of the Chamber; as to the two seconds whom the parliamentary immunity does not protect, it does not seem that they will be disturbed under the circumstances. I need scarcely tell you that this duel is the event of the day."

A NATION CHANGING RESIDENCE.

Turin Correspondence of a London Paper.

There is something rather imposing in the idea of the transfer of a capital, the change of the headquarters of a nation, and it requires but a moderate share of imagination to picture it as a striking and grandiose spectacle. Poet or painter might make much of the subject at the cost of the realities of our steam and iron age. If we revert to a period when pillars and pillions were the most commodious means of conveyance available for a long journey, when the most effeminate sovereigns and fattest generals thought it no hardship to perform their progresses and marches in the saddle, when roads were even more unsafe than the brigands now make those of certain South Italian provinces, we may allow ourselves to indulge in the phantasmagoria of a mighty flitting from the warlike capital of Piedmont to the city beloved of the arts. We may picture to ourselves a huge gathering, such as might befit the train of allied sovereigns starting on a crusade, only with a more considerable admixture of the civil element—the King in front, with the Princes of his house, surrounded by the officers of his court, his wise councillors, his valiant men of war—DELLA MARMORA with his long sword, SELLA with his money bag, unhappily not very rotund, followed by the Senators of his kingdom and the representatives of his people, and escorted by his picked troop, while a swarm of scribes and clerks, kitcheners and attendants swell the retinue to an immeasurable length. Slowly and sadly they issue forth from the gates of Turin, the people gazing mournfully after them; ROBA, the syndic, casting dust upon his head, but consoled by a gracious handshake from his sovereign; GIANDUJA sitting upon top of the wall, wiping his eyes, but not forgetting to throw the shoe after his old friend VICTOR, whose departure he knows to be unwilling, and whom he trusts to receive a visit from now and then, and to see again disporting himself in his old hunting-grounds. We need say nothing of the thousands upon thousands of horses and mules and camels which follow upon the monarch and his multitude as they turn their faces southward to crown the new capital of Italy, and take up their abode for ever in the fair city of the Arno. Consistent with the pomp of their departure is the brilliancy of their reception. The roofs of Florence are as a *parterre* with gaudy flags, the whole city comes forth to meet the King, every bell rings a joyous peal, the fountains flow with wine, and wide stand the doors of palace and castle, of sumptuous hotels and spacious barracks, to welcome the arriving host. From this fanciful picture the reality widely differs. The transfer of the capital is a very wearisome, piecemeal, long-winded business, giving rise to much vexation, accompanied by a running chorus of grumbling, and complicated with a vast deal of second-hand upholstery. All who have to go wish it over, and a great many of them are much disgusted at the change. Thousands of government functionaries, Piedmontese either by birth or residence, comfortably settled in Turin, and loth to leave it, look upon the removal as a calamity, and on the allowance made to them to meet its cost as a mockery. The change—however desirable it might be to effect it in a simultaneous manner, and to convey to Florence, in one monster caravan, the 25,000 or 30,000 persons who, it is estimated, are to go thither from this place—will be a long business, and it can hardly be before next Autumn that Florence will begin to assume the appearance of a real capital of Italy. All who are able to avoid going there in Summer will do so. There is no chance, unless something very extraordinary occurs, of the Chambers meeting before October next; Senators and Deputies, when they leave Turin, will betake themselves to their respective homes, to come together only in Autumn, and in the interim there will be elections throughout Italy. The diplomatic corps and foreigners in general will absent themselves as much as possible during the hot weather and the dull time between June and October. Florence seems quite aware that she need not overfatigue herself by preparing in furious haste for people who are in no hurry to go. All the accounts thence are to the effect that such preparations are proceeding at a very moderate pace. What the government requires for its public offices, archives, &c., will be ready in good time. Houseroom for private persons is another question. We hear no more of the iron houses that were to be so speedily erected, and all the persons who have lately visited Florence assure me that people are taking things very easily there. They are pulling down the walls, however, as one step toward enlarging the town. Rents are very high at this moment, at least for habitations of the better class. They fell a little from the exorbitant rates talked of when first the change of capital was announced, but they seem to have gone up again, and the later part of Summer, it is thought, will be a more favorable period for taking houses. It seems generally predicted that Florence will be a very dear place when once the capital is installed there. The prices of most things have already greatly risen.

ABOLITIONISM IN SPAIN.

From the London Star, April 11.

On Sunday, the 2d inst., the first public meeting for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies, which has ever been held in Spain, assembled in the Academy of Jurisprudence at Madrid. It was convened by the recently established Spanish Abolitionist Society, and was presided over by DON ANTONIO MARIA SEGOVIA, a member of the Lower Chamber of the Cortes, and one of the founders of the society. The meeting is reported to have been most crowded and enthusiastic, and resolutions were unanimously adopted approving of the establishment of the society, and nominating as its president, DON SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA, one of the leaders of the Progressista party. A large and an influential committee, including five Vice-Presidents, of high standing, were elected, and the majority of the gentlemen present inscribed their names as members of the new society. The cause of the abolition of slavery may now be considered as fairly planted in Spain.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes the latest returns of the progress made in piercing the tunnel of Mont Cenis. During the first quarter of the present year an advance of 337 metres has been made, counting both sides together. Last year, during the corresponding period, the progress made was only 235 metres. The whole length pierced on both sides on the 31st December, 1864, was 4,086 metres; so that it is at present 4,423 metres, or a little more than a third of the whole.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Am. Gold.....	146⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.....b3	72⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20s. Old		100	do...........	72⅞
	Issue...........	109⅜	600	do..........b3	72¾
10,000	O. & Miss. C..b3	33	100	do.........s10	72
5,000	do...........	33⅝	200	do..........s3	72
5,000	do...........	33¼	100	do...........	72¼
10,000	do...........	32¾	100	Chic. & R. I.....	104⅝
10,000	do...........	32½	200	do...........	104⅜
1200	N. Y. Cen........	103	100	do.........s10	104⅝
500	do.........s10	102⅞	100	do..........s3	104¾
100	do.........b30	102⅞	200	do..........s3	104⅞
100	do.........s10	103	100	do..........b3	105
100	do...........	102⅞	100	Chi. & N. W......	32⅜
600	do..........s5	103	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	101⅜
100	do...........	103⅛	100	do...........	101¾
700	Erie Railway.....	83	600	do..........s5	101⅝
400	do.........s10	83	100	do..........b3	101¾
100	do...........	83⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C....	45
800	do..........s3	83	200	do...........	46
600	do.........b30	83	300	Canton Co......b3	48
200	do...........	82⅞	600	do..........b3	47⅞
500	do.........b30	82⅞	100	do...........	47¾
500	Reading R........	106⅛	200	do..........b3	47⅝
200	do...........	106	300	do...........	47⅞
100	do...........	106¼	100	do..........b5	47⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts......	80	100	Cum. Coal.......	51⅜
500	do...........	79⅝	100	do..........b3	51⅜
200	do..........s3	79¾	500	do...........	51¼
300	do...........	79¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.b3	60¾
400	do..........s3	80	500	Quick. Min.....s3	63⅛

Market not very active, but strong. Sales of Gold after the call at 146⅝, and stood at that at the close of the report.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS OF THE CLERGY.—Swedenborg, Melancthon, Wesley, President Edwards, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Tyng, Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Storrs, Lyman Beecher, and Dr. Channing. HINTS FOR HUSBANDS—By Mrs. G. W. Wyllys, Victor Hugo; Aspiration; Criminal Lunatics. RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.—Christian Cheerfulness as a Medicine; Borrowing Trouble; Reasons for Cheerfulness. A capital Prize Essay. PSYCHOLOGY.—Conflicting Philosophy; Metaphysics; Mode of Creation. OUR SOCIAL LIABILITY.—Sermon on Health by Rev. Dr. Osgood; Secretiveness in Woman; Books at Home. PRESIDENT LINCOLN—HIS PORTRAIT, WITH COMMENTS ON HIS LIFE AND DEATH. Also, "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," embracing Causality, Cautiousness, Cheerfulness, illustrated; Chiromancy; Climate; Color, with portraits of Reubens, Paul Delaroche, Madame de Stael and Benjamin West; Noses of Idiots, illustrated. PORTRAITS OF THE PEOPLE.—Hons. George Brown, Cartier and Galt, of Canada; Beal and Kennedy, Rebel Spies; Laura C. Redden; with Character and Biographies. THE BLUE GRASS REGION.—A graphic sketch by Mrs. Ketchum; Patriotism and Yankee Doodle; Non-Commitalism and Macaroni; The Negro Baptizing. EDITORIALS.—Incorporated; Annexation; Southward Ho! Surrendered.—In the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. An excellent number for May. Now ready. By first post 20 cents, or a year for $2. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 26—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Miss Williams, Mrs. E. Mason, Miss M. H. Thwaits, Miss C. Lais, Jose Palcaios and son, Juan Toca, Mariana Garcia, L. Chiese, wife and 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Elliott and 3 children and nurse, W. S. Mayo and wife, Miss Ellen Peak, Mary, Ann and George Peak, Mrs. and Miss Fellows, Mrs. Jane Wickersham, Mrs. Westcott, child and nurse, Miss Mary J. Dowse, Mr. Oakforard, Miss M. Rev. P. A. Stanton and Father Keene Spencer, Mrs. Morrice and child, Miss Lamb, Mrs. C. C. Jack and child, C. L. Brace, Charles E. Bradis, Mrs. F. C. Read and two children, Henry Dent and wife, of Boston; Mr. Hogan, J. C. Smith, B. Slocum, Joseph Lewis, Henry Dudley, Albert Buray, Mr. Daily, J. C. Ridore, G. Dubedat, George Davis, George Collins, A. Chadbourn, Mr Leon, Mr. A. Jourdeuil, wife, and Miss Mary Jourdeuil, Edmond Cragin, wife, five children and nurse, H. Stone and wife, Miss Stone and Miss Mitchell, of New-York; T. W. Hutchinson, Wm. Taylor, Mr. Roberts, C. H. F. Aherns, Wm. Miller, M. Adah, L. Wolf, Wm. Thwaites, L. M. Pearlman, E. Marquis and wife, P. Tourniel, Oscar J. Wallis, M. Jourdian and wife, Miss Eliza J. and Susan Lovatt, James Heckscher, A. Keppelman, wife and child, Mrs. H. C. Floods, servant and two children, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. W. W. Race, Ed. H. Lynde and wife, James Lovatt, Ed. Gerard, Geo. Coppell, wife and child, S. Engle, D. T. Mills and servant, E. H. Stringer, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—G. H. Brown, wife, two children and servant, Mrs. A. Withers, child and nurse, Edwin Hughes, R. Hermann, Mr. N. A. Trawick, Miss Fanny Trawick, Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss Florence Dickerson, Miss Edith Dickerson, George L. Ward of Boston, James Sutherland, Mrs. A. Sarret, Mrs. Julia Lebesque, W. Deuphan, E. Maitland, Henry M. Whiting, Jacob Lemann, L. Loeb, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. George Evans, A. Colomb, C. P. Nesmith, A. L. Field, Rev. James Moore, A. Stunbar, Edward Contant, J. D. Crockett, J. T. Oakley, Jos. H. Wise, Benjamin Conor, A. Kory, S. Aaron and lady, J. T. Morse, B. Finkle, Mrs. Benjamin Hicks, R. S. Webb, Oscar Jones, L. Ingersoll, George Foster, Joseph K. French, George Carnival, Philip B. Smith, David W. Viezer, Lyman Dudley, Charles Uhlhorn, Frank Smith, Henry Kofmann, Mrs Kate Finnegan, Edward L. Norfolk, Andrew K. Oakley, Simpson P. Brown.

APRIL 29—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Drummond and family, W. A. Austin, S. H. Jones, Mrs. Jones and servant, John Islon, Geo. Islon, Isaac Islon, Chas. Henningway, A. C. Schank, Henry Wilhelm, Henry Kochler, Mr. Story, lady and child, John Proctor, Thos. Henry Clarke, M. M. Hurde, H. E. Scudder, S Cohn and lady, Roger Morrison, M. L. Cobb and lady, Mr Weber, lady and child, Mrs. Hart and family, C. Culnerhouse, Chas Stratton and lady, Jas. Kelly and lady, Chas. Robinson, and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Capt. J. J. Van Horne, E. Stockridge, Mrs. E. Lynders, Miss Clara Ashton, Miss Marion Worthington, E. F. Dickey, Miss Mary Gleason, W. J. Ahern, Rev. James Shearan, W. T. Dobson, J. F. Mayo, F. Stahel, J. E. Colville, H. Hallinan, Wm. W. Vroom.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans and Key West—Capt. Ketchum and servant, Capt. Merritt, Lieuts. Higbee, Williams, Boucher, Murphy, Metges, all of U. S. A.; Capt. Jones, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Purdie, of U. S. N.; R. Rachel, R. Livemore, R. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Emery, child and servant; Mrs. Crawford Williams, 3 children and servant, Miss B. Develin, Wm. Smith, lady and child; and 110 in the steerage. From Key West—Capt. Thompson, A. D. C., U. S. A., Capt. W. N. Griswold, Dr. Layton, E. Orlando Roberts, Thos. Kelleam, Miss Sarah Geiger, Miss Kate Geiger, Miss E. M. Chamberlain, Miss Mary Patterson, Master J. Smith, Jr., Rev. Callahan, lady and child; Miss Mary Bilbro, Miss Sarah J. Walker, Joseph McCutter, Mrs. R. Wilbur, Mrs. Mary Butler.

APRIL 29—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Spensley and family, Miss Scott, G. Mackie, James Finlay, Charles Valck, M. Denings, T. Emile, B. Luigi, Charles Lane, A. Taechella, T. W. McFarland, James J. B. Fotherstone, J. B. Miller, Rev. T. M. Berghurst, Rev. R. G. T. Ehrentrasser, and 573 in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—Aug. Montgomery, lady, 5 children and 3 servants, Mrs. M. de Azier and 2 children, Mrs. Lothamer, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hardee, Mrs. Patten, A. J. Redmond, T. T. Gale, Mrs. Bronmin, Miss Bronmin, Miss C. McCullan, Miss L. Demoond, J. H. Bunk, H. Kunts, Sister Benadicte, Mrs. S. M. Lothway, Mrs. M. Farrell, Sister Cecilia, Lieut Graux, H. Escourse, Mrs. A. Montgomery, Miss Montgomery, G. Bianveun and lady, Miss A. Gordon, Miss L. Gordon, C. Graham, C. Maenhard, Major F. F. S. Gray, Sergt. Gust. Hima, Acting Master Spiro V. Bennio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 6 54 | Moon sets..11 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 29

Cleared.

Steamships Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Gueyan, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Palestine, (Br.,) McCaulay, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Evening Star, Wimperin, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Creole, Thompson, Havana, G. Heiniken & Palmer.

Steamers Josephine, Moore, Baltimore, ——; J. R. Thompson, McKay, Baltimore, ——; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, ——; Linda, Theobald, Charleston, via Port Royal, Benner & Brown; Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships F. B. Cutting, Tyson, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; Neptune, Peabody, St. John, N. B., C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Exchange, (Br.,) Churchill, St. John's, P. R., Boyd & Hincken; Abd el Kader, Eldridge, Philadelphia, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Heiress, Clark, Elizabethport, E. D. Hurlbert & Co.; Palmyra, (Br.,) Hatfield, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Triton, (Br.,) Bent, Harbor Grace, Brett, Son & Co.; John Butler, (Br.,) Knowles, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; George Downs, (Br.,) Paine, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Wilmington, (Br.,) Allen, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Hilrichs, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; A. P. L., (Br.,) Landry, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; H. T. Colthurst, (Br.,) Emery, Manzanilla, Davison & Spearing; Britannia, (Br.,) Granderon, Kingston, Jam., J. C. McAuthen; D. B. Doane, Knowlton, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; Echo, (Br.,) Bent, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Minnehaha, Douglas, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; George Amos, Stinson, Cow Bay, ——; Condor, Ames, Key West, Benner & Brown.

Schooners Maria Fleming, Williams, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; O. F. Hawley, Clark, Georgetown, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. M. Adams, Hopkins, Milton, Del., Van Brunt & Slaght; M. G. Farr, Maloy, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Paragon, Hatch, Philadelphia, H. W. Loud; Mary Hall, Poland, Bath, J. V. Haviland; Silver Star, Holt, Georgetown, A. Abbot; Ocean Wave, Foster, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Nellie C. Paine, Harvey, Lingan, Crowell & Paine; Wm. Carroll, Colson, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ripple, (Br.,) Roberts, Halifax, ——; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Richmond, Northport, Bacon & Russell; W. H. Dewitt, Corey, Governor's Harbor, W. I., E. D. Hurlbert & Co.; F. C. Lawrence, Buckley, ——, B. F. Small & Co.; E. A. Conkling, Daniells, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; Elk, Allen, Wilmington, N. C., Pierson & Collins; A. J. Dyll, Bogert, Machias, Holyoke & Murray; Leonard McKenzie, Bearse, Weymouth, Mass., J. A. Stetson; Kedion, (Br.,) Petters, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co; Zal. Hall, Providence, ——; Virginia Price, Eldridge, Charleston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Elizabeth, Kelly, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Samuels, New-Orleans April 20, via Key West 24th, with cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Whitehurst, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ariadne, Crary, Fortress Monroe 20¾ hours, to U. S Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Proteus, R. W. Shufeldt commanding, Key West 24th inst.

U. S. steamer Eutaw, Lieut.-Commander Leonard Paulding, Fortress Monroe 26 hours.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool April 15, via Queenstown 17th, noon, with mdse. and 596 passengers to John G. Dale. April 15, 6:40 P. M., off Point Lynas, passed steamship Louisiana, returning to Liverpool. 17th, 35 miles W. of Fastnet, signalized one of Inman's steamships, bound E. 20th, lat. 50 27, lon. 35 37, steamship City of Dublin, bound E. 26th, lat. 42 25, lon. 56 38, steamship Kangaroo, bound E. 29th, off Sandy Hook, steamships City of Baltimore, Pennsylvania, Germania and Palestine, bound E.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans April 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell Co. The steamship Guiding Star would leave 25th.

Steamer Osprey, (Br.,) Paterson, Halifax.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Platz, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 129 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Chas. A. Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Young, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with hides, etc., to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Herman, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, Marseilles 35 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling.

Brig Alice, (of Halifax,) Dickson, Buenos Ayres Feb. 24, with wool and hides to order. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Katharine Maud, Anderson, for Boston. The Br. bark Flor del Mar, Wiswell, sld 23d for Antwerp.

Brig James Crosby, (of Boston,) recently ashore at Moriches, L. I., was got by Capt. Lewis, of the Coast Wrecking Company; was towed to the city by steam-tug Townley, Capt. Anthony.

Brig Regolo, (Ital.,) Demurtino, Naples 61 ds., with fruit to W. H. Allen & Co.

Brig Foster, Robinson, Boston, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Dunham, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. George W. Rogers, Wilkes, New-London, with halibut.

Schr. Charles F. Bebee, Bebee, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. J. Tinker, McDonald, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nicola, Chisholm, Naguabo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. John Randal, Martin, Wycomico, for Fair Haven.

Schr. Serf, Shaw, Cherryfield 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Brilliant, Crooke, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, ——, Ellsworth, with laths.

Schr. Mystery, Kelley, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Hannah D., ——, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Hero, Small, Salem.

Schr. J. Griffen, Rose, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with rain.

Sailed.

29th—Steamships Germania, Pennsylvania, Palestine, City of Baltimore, Liverpool, McKellum, Evening Star, Geo. Cromwell, Admiral, Creole, Linda, Prometheus, Brig Fawn.

Schr. G. S. Downing.

Spoken, &c.

Continental—brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, March 17, lat. 23 05, lon. 44.

Ensoleno—Hamb. bark, bound E., was seen April 20, lat. 36 35, lon. 64.

Domestic Ports.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—Arr. steamers New-Jersey, Horne, Newbern; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern; Falcon, ——, New-York; Rebecca Clyde, Willets, New-York; Richmond, ——, Morehead City; brig Stella, Ashburt, Beaufort; Sea Lion, Marshall, Newbern; schooners Ceres, Simons, Newbern; Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Newbern; C. Burrows, Clark, Newbern; Jane N. Baker, Anderson, Newbern; Alabama, ——, Newbern; Lizzy Lamson, Goodwin, Newbern; Ida, Blake, Portland; W. N. Gessor, Kleath, Beaufort; R. C. Alvord, Livingston, Beaufort; Ann, Host, Beaufort; Moderator, Webb, New-York; W. B. Thomas, Dennismore, New-York; Rebecca, Smith, New-York; Maryland, Farness, New-York; Arlington, Molly, New-York; Daniel G. Floyd, Kelley, New-York; Margaret, Carr, Wiscosset; Buena Vista, White, Newbern; Fair Winds, Woodward, New-York; M. Wilson, Ball, New-York; Henry Cole, Decker, New-York; Cloud, Fox, Portland; L. J. Hines, Jacobson, New-York; J. H. Day, ——, New-York; E. H. Kirk, Robinson, New-York; Statesman, Richardson, New-York.

Sld. steamers Kennebec, Rogers, Newbern; Cassandra, Holloway, Beaufort; Thames, ——, New-York; Weybosset, Parish, New-York; Gen. Merrick, Wharton, Washington; New-Jersey, Horne, Washington; Triton, Rollin, Washington.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Feb. 24, brig M. A. Herrara, Havener, from Glasgow, arr. Feb. 28; schr. Kate Sargent, Smiley, from Montevideo for New-York, and others.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 303, April 29, 1865.

20, 18, 26, 22, 14, 24, 70, 58, 17, 32, 55, 73, 51.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 304, April 29, 1865.

7, 45, 46, 63, 11, 27, 26, 76, 64, 69, 21, 34, 49.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 203, April 29, 1865.

54, 14, 37, 12, 59, 26, 31, 64, 55, 24, 3, 1, 22.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 204, April 29, 1865. (Not received.)

LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 49, April 29, 1865.

67, 30, 78, 69, 43, 4, 77, 61, 10, 53, 60, 42, 75.

LIBRARY—CLASS No 50 April 29 1865.

27, 38, 14, 53, 71, 2, 18, 49, 60, 23, 55, 62, 56.

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